

SNP to anti-La campai factorie

A black and white photograph showing a dog, possibly a pit bull mix, lying on a bed with a metal frame. The dog is facing away from the camera, looking towards a window in the background. To the right of the bed, there is a lamp with a dark shade. The room appears to be a simple, possibly institutional or military, setting. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost stencil-like quality.

From David Lusk, president of the Scottish National Party, to appoint a full-time officer, Mr Butler, to try to attract for the party. He believes that such an appointment is crucially important to national development and the trade union movement.

Mr Butler, general secretary of the National Union of Marine Workers, said that the full-time officer would be responsible for the party's relations with the trade union movement, and would be responsible for the party's relations with the trade union movement.

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Man injured by bomb is interviewed

police discovered 836 foot sticks of gelignite in a brown trunk with number 16. The trunk was at the bottom of a wardrobe and on top were several simple timing devices.

Little else was found in the room, which is simply furnished with a single bed, a table, a small cooler and two wardrobes. The police found the room in an untidy state with a pile of rubbish in one corner and some food near the door.

Water for cooking has to be brought from a communal bathroom on the landing of the third floor, where number 16 is.

The occupant made no attempt to decorate his room and lived without a radio, a television or a public telephone within the house, part of a Victorian terrace.

The room has the same squalid pattern of anonymity displayed in other "bomb factories" under construction in London for the past months. No one could overlook the bar, or at work, in his green painted room and he could slip in and out easily.

Cabinet likely to reject Ulster advisory board

views of the elected majority in Northern Ireland. To murmurs of support from the crowded loyalist benches, he added: "Loyal Unionists will not be prepared to be governed in an indirect way from Westminster and prepared to say that they will resist".

Mr Baird also warned the Government against any attempt to close the Convention abruptly. At one point he was interrupted by Mr James Hume, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, who pressed him to detail the methods the loyalists would use to implement their report. Mr Hume also demanded to know

Irish Bill to ease of terrorists a

The Irish Parliament last night approved its share of Anglo-Irish legislation to block border escape routes to terrorists. The decision, by 65 votes to 61, the nominal majority of the coalition government, ended months of controversy.

The Criminal Law Jurisdiction Bill is likely to be referred to the Supreme Court by President O'Daigha for a constitutional test before he signs it; but the Government was confident last night that the measure would go ahead.

The Bill permits the trial of suspected terrorists in that part of Ireland where they are

Mr. Cooney, Minister of Justice, said yesterday when the Bill became law would "change the climate of this country" and would also show the Government was "not afraid of the country about which we have been told is a safe haven for terrorists." He said the scourge of terrorism could be removed. The measure, which was criticized by Fianna Fáil, was passed by a 100-50 majority in the Dáil after a 10-minute debate. The Sunningdale Agreement's completion was also mentioned in the Bill.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. **FRONTS** Warm Cold Occluded
 Grayscale are on advancing edge

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE, E England, East
Anglia, light to places at first,
then bright; S moderate; max
temp 6 to 8°C (43 to 46°F);
moderate; max temp 8 to 10°C
(46 to 50°F).
NE England, Borders, Edin-
burgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Cloudy
in places at first, then bright
or sunny; S moderate; max
temp 6 to 8°C (43 to 46°F);
moderate; max temp 8 to 10°C
(46 to 50°F).
Central S and N. S.W. NW
England, Lake District, Midlands,
Chambers: Light to bright
periods; wind S moderate; max
temp 11°C (52°F).
Oceania, Shetland, NE Scotland,
Moray Firth: Variable, cloud,
mainly dry; wind S fresh to
strong; max temp 7°C (45°F).
Wales, S.W. England, S. Ireland:
Dry and sunny tomorrow and Sat-
urday; sun and nearly every-
where, sunny spells at times.

of night fog patches;
a little rain in NW
Sea of Powsers, E
(E) - Wind SE, mod-
fresh; sea slight or
St George's Channel,
Wind S fresh or st
moderate or rough.

Yesterday
London: Temp: max.
10.0C (50F)
6 am, 5.0C (41F).
11 am, 7.0C (45F).
4 pm, 10.0C (50F).
Bar, mean sea level
1027.5 millibars, rising
1000 millibars = 29.54

Carnegie Trust looks to public interest

£196,000 paid to political aides

Special advisers (political aides) to ministers cost £169,000 in salaries in the year 1974-75, compared with £5,000 the year before (our Political Staff writes).

A written answer from the Civil Service Department yesterday said the latest estimate of salary costs this year was £196,000, including £11,000 for advisers who had left.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY			
	f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; st, sleet; sm		
Albany	3 17 63	Cologne	C 7 45
Algeria	3 17 63	Copenhagen	C 8 46
Amsterdam	3 16 63	Dublin	S 8 46
Antwerp	3 16 63	Edinburgh	S 14 45
Batavia	3 16 63	Geneva	S 14 45
Bombay	3 16 63	Hamburg	S 8 46
Boston	3 16 63	London	C 16 61
Buenos Aires	3 16 63	Lyons	C 16 61
Calcutta	3 16 63	Madrid	C 16 61
Canton	3 16 63	Moscow	C 16 61
Cebu	3 16 63	Paris	C 16 61
Colon	3 16 63	Peking	C 16 61
Hankow	3 16 63	Shanghai	C 16 61
Hongkong	3 16 63	Singapore	C 16 61
Kobe	3 16 63	Tientsin	C 16 61
Manila	3 16 63	Yokohama	C 16 61

	C	I		C	F
Liebon	s	15	52	New York	5
Locarno	s	19	50	Nice	5
Lombard	s	9	48	Paris	1
Luxemburg	s	15	76	Prague	1
Madrid	s	15	76	Stockholm	11
Malgou	s	16	61	Stockholm	3
Mannheim	s	16	61	Stockholm	3
Milan	s	16	61	Stockholm	3
Munich	s	16	61	Stockholm	3
Nuremberg	s	16	61	Stockholm	3
Palma	s	16	61	Stockholm	3
Prague	s	16	61	Stockholm	3
Rome	s	16	61	Stockholm	3
Stockholm	s	16	61	Stockholm	3
Vienna	s	16	61	Stockholm	3
Zurich	s	16	61	Stockholm	3

Overseas selling prices

Austria	Sch 18;	Belgium
Canarias	Pes 40;	Denmark
Finland	Fmk 2.50;	France
Germany	Dmk 2.00;	Greece
Holland	Dfl 1.75;	Italy
Luxembourg	Lfr 30;	Norway
Malta	4c;	Spain
Portugal	Esc 20;	Switzerland
Spain	Esc 20;	Yugoslavia

Perkins daily except Sunday & Thursdays and Genie Food & Pharmacy, 4243 42nd Street, Astoria, Ore. 97103

Station to be rebuilt

السنة 1402

Ch of rail subsidy ps people with omes over average

Baily Correspondent
The £500m subsidy central government pays last year went to people with incomes average, according to Jodgson, a Liverpool economist and joint author of the book, *The Railways: A Social Study*, he says that lies come out poorly with other forms of spending in terms of come distribution of claries.

gson thus confirms, minously for British e light of the forth- ight of the policy review, tarks by Mr Crosland, of State for the En- and Mr Gilbert, or Transport.

s that nearly half of arel is accounted for est fifth of the popu- ile the poorest fifth

account for only 4 per cent. Bus use is much more evenly spread, with the top fifth in income accounting for about a quarter of bus travel and the bottom fifth 8 per cent. For cars, the shares are 40 per cent by the top fifth and 2 per cent by the bottom.

Inter-city trains in particular help to make the distribution of welfare less equitable, Mr Jodgson says. Those services, which were profitable in the 1950s but last year were prob- ably subsidised to the extent of more than £50m, get about 40 per cent of their revenue from business travellers paid for by their firms, and the bulk of the rest are the better off.

Subsidies to commuters also help the higher-income groups, he says. In the provincial coun- ties the gap between costs and revenue is probably too great to be bridged by fare rises, but in the South-east the loss is a much smaller propor- tion of revenue.

ps price ly to ain high

agricultural dent, prices will have to half before chips can appreciably cheaper, rey Bell, general sec- the Confederation of h Caterers' Associa- d yesterday. "Fries reduce prices quickly they had not raised over the full costs of o shortage.

year the greengrocer ing 3p or 4p a pound he is charging 12p".

"The caterer was 8p then and now he ng 12p. Really prices hich enough yet."

oke after the Potato g Board had reported ekir marketing survey falling prices of last d scooped as farmers d advantage of the fine to turn to work other ng potatoes. The board prices had stood still the weekend. "Farmers setting the potatoes but

dmoor for who thinks Hitler

Correspondent

s Morris, aged 25, who to believe that he is nation of Hitler, was "condemned from York our yesterday for an period. He was also el possessed by demons d him to kill, rape, and property.

orris, unemployed, of Woodthorpe, York, guilty to possessing a with which he had ed to kill a woman orker.

ald Ingram-Senn, senior officer at Leeds prison, "Hitler is a schiz- He needs urgent med- itment in conditions of n security."

ised man's ife 'normal'

y Rogers, aged 56, with the murder of 'adwick, aged 10, had nd aberrations in his ind, a Central Criminal ry was told yesterday. niel Hollis, QC, for the referred to a statement ogers's wife Grace, who l that they had been oy together except for a on her husband's part when he was arrested lary. She said they had had a stable sexual hip. ol continues today.

in Herrema refused

Gallagher, one of the ndants in the Herrema the Special Criminal Dublin, failed to get nament at the start of earing. ed for a postponement e could apply to the urt for the complete e be stopped on the hat his defence notes taken away from him od each morning. The times today.

es cause foot troubles hree quarters of girls

consumer Affairs ndent

quarters of the girls hool and half the boys nothing wrong with e because of ill fitting according to a report l today in Which?

magazine adds that badly nes often cause occu- ents, leading to pain usands of children are hoes that are too tight, or of the wrong width. umers' Association ats and children on trips to buy correctly hool shoes. The pur- re assessed by a panel e, who concluded that ping teams "had a ily high chance of o buy properly fitting

Court order on article in 'Sunday Times'

A judge in the High Court yesterday granted an injunction to prevent *The Sunday Times* from making any use of in- formation contained in a book about the Slater, Walker group written by Mr Charles Raw, a financial journalist.

Mr Raw, who works for *The Sunday Times*, was on *The Observer* when he gathered the information for the book. Mr Justice Cusack said *The Sunday Times* must not make use of that material until a court has decided the exact meaning of certain contractual relations between Mr Slater and Mr Raw.

Mr Slater agreed to cooper- ate with Mr Raw, and to provide him with information, on condition that Mr Raw would show him the manuscript of the book before publication, and include in it explanations and refutations suggested by Mr Slater. The judge held that even material that Mr Raw might have gathered independ- ently of Mr Slater must come under the same rules.

He said there was a serious issue to be tried: whether any material gathered by Mr Raw while working for *The Observer* could ever be used elsewhere. In the meantime, because publi- cation might cause harm to Mr Slater of a character that could not be remedied by damages for breach of contract, the material must not be published. The judge reached his decision after a three-day hearing held in chambers.

At Newport Pagnell Magis- trates' Court, Buckinghamshire, yesterday, Mr Blanc, aged 23, of Drôme, near Lyons, was com- mitted in custody for trial at Aylesbury Crown Court on two charges of causing death by dangerous driving. He is also accused of dangerous driving and of driving without due care and attention.

TV man drops action

Mr Brian Clemens, a tele- vision producer and script- writer, yesterday discontinued a High Court action in which he had alleged that Mr Terry Nation, a writer and creator of the Daleks, had copied his original ideas for *The Survivors*, the BBC television series.

£10,000 settlement

Mr Gary Hughes, aged 26, confined to a wheelchair by injuries received in a trampol- ine accident, was awarded £10,000 agreed damages in the High Court yesterday in his action against Birmingham council and Mr Anthony Hunter, a trampoliner coach.

Busmen to claim £6

Union negotiators represent- ing 28,000 busmen and maintain- once staff will claim the full £6 pay increase from London Transport on Monday, to take effect from April 2, Mr Larry Smith, national bus secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterday.

Writ is withdrawn

The Dorchester hotel has withdrawn its writ against Judge Argyle, QC, over what it said were unpaid bills totalling £3,410. Solicitors for both parties said a writ had not been served and would not be pro- ceeded with. The matter had been amicably settled.

Squatters' reprieve

High Court proceedings against 71 people who have been squatting in three GLC blocks of flats in Hornsey Rise, north London, were adjourned yesterday for two weeks to allow more evidence to be admitted.

Mining damage code

The National Coal Board will pay increased compensation for damage caused by mining sub- sistence, under the terms of a code of practice published yesterday.

Jet-crash escapes

The crew of two ejected to safety yesterday just before an RAF Buccaneer jet aircraft crashed into forest land near the RAF base at Honington, Suffolk.

Murder hunt

A murder hunt was launched yesterday after Mr Jack Wood, aged 73, a bookmaker, had been found bound and battered to death in his home in Reading Road, Pangbourne, Berkshire.

Squadron to disband

No 26 Squadron, RAF, which was formed more than 60 years ago and is based at Wyton, near Huntingdon, is to be disbanded at the end of the month.

Suggested scheme for using depleted oil wells Piping heat from under North Sea

By Pearce Wright Science Editor
A scheme for using wells in the North Sea to extract the natural heat from deep rocks after the gas or oil field has been depleted was proposed yesterday by Dr W. Bullerwell, deputy director of the Institute of Geological Sciences.

He said the pipeline network being established to transport hydrocarbons could be reused for the distribution of this more novel form of energy.

Dr Bullerwell described the possibilities for developing various sources of geothermal energy to an advisory subcommis- sion of the Commons Select Com- mittee of Science and Technology. He gave reasons for caution about estimates, sub- mitted to the Government, show- ing that the equivalent of 8,000 tons of coal a year would be available from regions such as Cornwall. Those assessments come from the Energy Technol- ogy Support Unit at Harwell, set up by the Department of Energy.

Although the United Kingdom would be well advised to evaluate the available geo- thermal resources, a thorough investigation of the British Isles for the purpose had not been carried out. Estimates of the energy potentially available had come from information gained indirectly about tempera- ture gradients beneath the surface recorded in research into geological strata by his institute and university groups, and from measurements made during drilling for oil, coal and other minerals.

Dr Bullerwell made a clear distinction between energy avail- able from natural underground aquifers and the heat to be ex- tracted by pumping water into fissures created in hard rocks more than a thousand metres under the surface. He said pro- posals were being submitted to the Government and to the European Economic Commission for support of a proper in- vestigation.

A feasibility study should cost about £100,000. That was essen-

tial before going to the second stage of drilling a number of deep holes. One borehole, even for exploration, might cost up to £1m.

He said the Institute of Geo- logical Sciences maintained close contact with groups in the United States, particularly one at Los Alamos where tests were being conducted on extracting energy from fissures created in deep, hard rock. Holes about 10 inches across were bringing the heat to the surface: in that case for possible conversion to electricity.

Comparing the data on resources in the British Isles, he referred to a borehole in Dorset 1,900 metres deep made in oil exploration, which gave temperatures in deep rocks of 68.3°C. In the North Sea tem- peratures of more than 60°C had been recorded in drilling operations.

He suggested that other parts of the country in which suitable geothermal resources might be discovered had not yet been surveyed.

'Half London's shows lose £1,000 a week'

By Our Arts Reporter
Unless seat prices are raised "enormously", it will become less and less possible for the West End to put on a variety of theatrical productions, Mr Donald Albery, the producer, said after a deputation of man- agement, union and Arts Coun- cil representatives had visited the Treasury yesterday. They called for the removal of value added tax from the arts.

The deputation, led by Mrs Renée Short, MP, chairman of the Theatres Advisory Council, had a 90-minute discussion with Mr Sheldon, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Afterwards, at the House of Commons, Mr Albery voiced his fears. He said that because of high production costs the creative theatre did not exist in France, Germany or Italy; they were simply adapting British plays.

"We do not want to get to that position in this country", he said. A seat in the stalls costing 12s 6d in 1939 should now be worth £5, but with VAT

the theatre was getting only three fifths of its potential revenue. Half the shows in London were losing £1,000 to £1,500 a week because manage- ments could not afford to close them.

"If we go on like this, adapt- ing American productions and putting on one-set plays with only four or five characters, we shall have a very debilitated theatre."

Mr Vincent Burke, assistant general secretary of Equity, the actors' union, said they had pointed out the number of closures and shortened seasons. Permission was being sought for the Coventry Theatre to be turned into a bingo hall.

Mrs Short said the amount of relief from VAT—between £3.5m and £4m—was tiny compared with the amount being brought in from tourism. That amount was reduced to less than £2m, Mr Albery pointed out, when it was considered what the subsidised theatre got back in subsidies.

Action to prevent drunken offenders being jailed

By a Staff Reporter

The Government has decided to take action to prevent drunken offenders from being imprisoned from April 1, four years after legislation giving it power to do so was passed. But detoxification centres will not be operating before May, and the number of places in them will be a small fraction of the known need.

Dr Owen, Minister of State

for Health, disclosed in a written answer yesterday that no detoxification centres have yet been provided under the Criminal Justice Act, 1972. But the section of the Act provid- ing for drunken offenders to be sent to centres designated by the Secretary of State for Social Services will be brought into effect on April 1.

The first centre, a com- munity hostel in Leeds with 30

places, will be opened on an experimental basis in May. The next, a unit based on Withing- ton Hospital, Manchester, with 15 places, will be opened in the autumn.

Dr Owen said further experi- mental centres in London were being discussed. Many hospi- tals were already carrying out detoxification treatment.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, who

tabled questions on the issue, said yesterday that experts had long recognised that sending drunken offenders to prison was futile. It did nothing to prevent them from returning again and again on similar offences because no treatment was offered in prison.

Dr Owen's announcement is a small move in the right direction", he said, "but it is not enough."

Lesley Whittle menaces charge

Brian Reginald Davis, aged 29, was remanded in custody at Gloucester Magistrates' Court yesterday, charged with con- spiring to obtain £50,000 with menaces from the family of Lesley Whittle last January.

Mr Davis and Dorothy James are alleged to have approached the Whittle family a day after Miss Whittle had been kid- napped.

Gas

HELPING TO CONSERVE BRITAIN'S ENERGY.

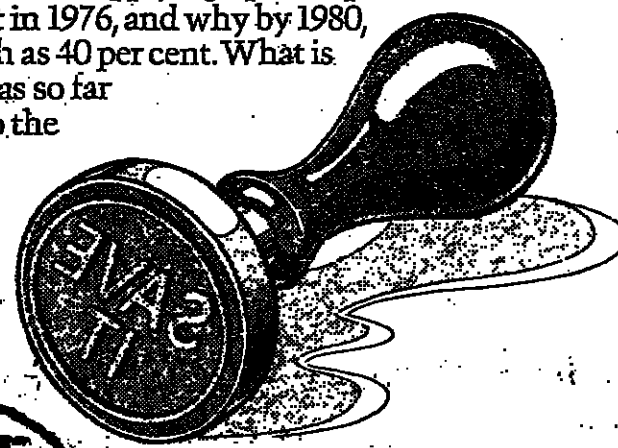
Britain's precious energy supplies must be conserved. And natural gas is helping to conserve them—in many ways.

Natural gas is a primary source of energy. It does not have to be manufactured, and needs hardly any processing before being transmitted in the most efficient way possible—through underground pipelines—direct to the customer. And in use, natural gas is not only controllable and pollution-free, but also highly efficient.

That's why British Gas will be supplying up to 30 per cent of the nation's useful heat in 1976, and why by 1980, the figure could rise to as much as 40 per cent. What is more, the supplies of natural gas so far discovered will last Britain into the next century.

All of which makes natural gas one of Britain's most precious assets.

So please use it carefully—it's much too good to waste.



HOW YOU CAN SAVE GAS AND MONEY

- 1 Use your central heating time clock sensibly
- 2 Turn your thermostat down a degree or two
- 3 Turn off unnecessary radiators
- 4 Insulate your roof space and hot water system
- 5 Have your gas equipment properly maintained and serviced
- 6 Ask at your local showroom for further information about how to save gas—and save money

BRITISH GAS

House of Commons

[illegible]

House of Lords

[illegible]

Brilain's fastest—station to station within hours by scheduled express train. And TCF. To be called for—we hold your packages at the destination station until the consignee can arrange to collect. For further information contact Rail Express Parcels, Room 4A, Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London NW1 6JU.

Donnie's Paces. What
ward, no doubt, was
site operator.

Mr Bruce Milian,
State, Scottish Office
Craigroan, Lab., said
the reservations, as
some, the main prob-
was pretty well accept-
MPs.

The Bill was read a-
hy 210 votes to 19-
majority, 191.

Back for GLC

labour forces in in-
because of the greed a-
tion which had gone on
and office developments.

Mr William Shelton
Sreethan, C) said he
least 100,000 worth of
carried up by the di-
department of the GLC
not be regarded as bel-
of 100,000 worth of
Mr Ronald Brown
South and Shoreditch
charge of the Bill, s-
could have found bette-
not having dis-
departments, the
tives had. It sadden-
this attempt to inter-

Retirement 60 wanted for men too

Mr Greville Janner (West, Lab) successfully leave to introduce the Education (Age Related) Bill and the discrimination men and women as to retirement.

He said this was designed to require men to be 60 to enable them if they wished. There is justification for forcing soldier on until they get a pension, however fit be, while women were required to be 50 on pension.

The present system was as they had over unemployed people mo-

The expectation of a woman who retired at 65 years, whereas a man at 65 only had an expectation of life of 12.1 years. In financial terms, would be \$500 a year represented or most of the total public expense in 1975. They could not do social cost and the caused to people forced

E NEWS

Safety watch on oil
tanks, prams lawn
mowers and cosmeticsBy
Grosier
Affairs
lent

Presented the Green consumer safety to the Home Safety Conference, Mr. Under-Secretary of Prices and Consumer said there were still many accidents each year the Government was aware of.

Such as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (which organized the) to feel complacent about that last year's accidents. In addition, 10,000 were seriously injured, 1,000 attended hospitals, and almost 10 million slightly injured.

He pointed to a dramatic fall in deaths from electric shock, although there had been a small increase in deaths from fire caused by electrical equipment.

There had been an increase in deaths involving electric blankets, although fires caused by such appliances had continued to fall. Both fires and shock involving electric fires had increased appreciably during recent years.

There had been a reduction in deaths involving electronic equipment such as television and hi-fi systems. There was a small reduction in deaths involving accessories and wiring.

Consumer Safety—a consultative document (Stationery Office, 55p).

formation with other countries, especially in the EEC, and codes of conduct.

Safety regulations were being prepared for various enamel tableware and cooking ware, for power tools and push-chairs and for oil heaters.

Safety regulations were being considered for aerosols, children's dummies, lawnmowers, domestic oil lamps, and cosmetics.

Delegates also heard from Mr. Brian Liversidge, the department's electrical adviser on safety and standards, who presented a preliminary report.

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Consumer Safety—a consultative document (Stationery Office, 55p).

£20,000 for
campaign
in aid of the
mentally ill

By a Staff Reporter

The Department of Health and Social Security is giving £20,000 to the "Home from Hospital" campaign, being launched by Mind (the National Association for Mental Health) to provide accommodation and support in the community for mentally ill people.

Announcing the grant at a press conference in Birmingham yesterday, Dr. Owen, Minister of State for Health, said it was important at a time of economic restraint to make the most of limited resources.

"What we need to develop is a 'low cost' mentality, a willingness to make do and mend, a readiness to harness voluntary effort with professional skills, a readiness to accept the attainable, not hold out for the desirable," he said.

The full potential of many of the voluntary bodies involved with mental illness had not yet been realized. "A little pump-priming money for a local campaign using voluntary workers to find families or landlords willing to take mentally ill boarders could be one initiative," he suggested.

Mind was already providing 700 places in residential accommodation for the mentally ill, as well as running day centres and other voluntary support services, Dr. Owen said. The "Home from Hospital" campaign aimed at extending and developing that work.

Care order
on gifted
children

From Our Correspondent

Newcastle upon Tyne

A Newcastle upon Tyne juvenile panel yesterday made an order placing three very gifted children in the care of the local authority. Their parents, it was stated, had kept their children from school and educated them at home in Victorian circumstances, and the discipline they practised led to some physical mistreatment.

The local authority plans to find a boarding school for the two older children, a girl aged 11 and a boy, aged nine, and to send the youngest, aged seven, to a local education authority school.

Mr. Alan Dobbie, representing the children, said their education had been to a very high standard and they were very buoyant and obviously happy in each other's company.

A Newcastle University paediatrician said the children had turned out to be eccentric but gifted.

A social worker said the mother had said that both she and her husband were perfectionists and that the discipline within their home was strict and at times might be described as a little harsh.

Council sets
rate of £1.11

Strathclyde's Labour-controlled regional council, which has cut £37m from its £650m budget for 1976-77, yesterday levied a domestic rate of £1.11 in the pound, which was claimed as virtually a standstill despite 24 per cent inflation.

Almost a thousand workers who fear redundancy joined the councillors arrived for the meeting.

Land Act delay

The Community Land Act will not be brought into force in Scotland until September 1, five months after England, Mr. Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, announced yesterday.



Shopkeeper's protest: Mr. Alan Goodborn, of Chelmsford, Essex, took various goods from his shop to the local tax office yesterday as a "payment under protest" of the 8 per cent national insurance levy on the self-employed. They were not accepted.

'Inadequate cross-Channel ports' criticized by AA

By a Staff Reporter

Many of Britain's cross-Channel ports, are badly inadequate and unwelcoming, Automobile Association says.

The criticisms are made in the latest issue of the association magazine, Drive, which carries the findings of an investigation last summer.

It says: "Of the 10 busiest ferry terminals surveyed, only two, the air ferry centre at Southend, Essex, and Hovershield's hovercraft base at Pegwell Bay, Kent, came anywhere near to providing services of a standard the public has a right to expect."

The ports surveyed (with

markings out of 100) were: Southend airport (72); Pegwell Bay (70); Dover (Eastern Docks) (65); Dover (Western Docks) (63); Southampton (Normandy/Swedish) (60); Southampton, Townsend Thoresen (58); Harwich, Parkenton (54); Victoria Station, night ferry arrival (54); North Shields (53); Hull (51); Victoria Station, night ferry departure (48); Harwich, Nanyard (47); Newhaven (46); and Folkestone (41).

Drive says that all too often port reception areas lack basic comforts, have low standards of hygiene, offer a poor choice of food, ignore groups such as

Mrs Thatcher lists six
points for recovery

By Our Political Staff

Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, yesterday laid down a six-point programme for curing the nation's industrial ills. The details were:

Restoring industrial confidence: "We must free industry from constant pettifogging intervention and provide a background of economic stability."

Less personal taxation: "We believe that far more is lost by discouraging people from work than is ever gained by squeezing taxation to the limit."

Cooperation: The benefits that could come from the greater involvement of all employees in the running of their enterprises must be recognized.

Profit: "Without adequate profitability there will hardly be a firm in the country that is not controlled by the state. Profit goes hand in hand with freedom."

Savings and investment: These had to be encouraged, and the state must not withdraw excessive resources from industry. If the Government preempted most of the available funds private industry would inevitably receive less than it needed.

Overcoming: There must be a determined attempt to reduce it. Mrs Thatcher said that none of the points was easy and none would be instant in its effects. "But all of them are essential if this country is to get itself out of the slough of despond and create a prosperous industrial future."

Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Conservative spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said yesterday that grave dangers

might arise from price control. "An unduly restrictive system of price control poses a dire threat to the financial health of trade and industry," he said. A system of price control weakened balance sheets, eroded profitability, and thwarted new investment.

For individual businesses the implications were damaging and immediate. For those who worked, or sought to work, in trade and industry, the result was a dearth of new job opportunities, a drastic lowering of future profits and, in some cases, a threat to existing jobs.

"The decline in the real profits of trade and industry threatens all of us with a decline back into a stagnant society," he said.

"Structural unemployment, whether disguised or revealed, is the hallmark of a backward economy. We are already starting to see the beginnings of that plague in Britain. And the prospects for profitability are inevitably connected with the impact of price control."

Mr. Angus Maude, deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, said last night in a party political broadcast that the amount the average family paid in rates, taxes and national insurance contributions had gone up by nearly £700 a year in the past two years of Labour government.

Even with that colossal grab the Government was not paying its way.

Suspended
doctor
'lived on £5
a week'

A doctor said yesterday that after he had been suspended from practising in March, 1975, he had existed on £5.11 a week. Dr. Roger Weyburn Mason, aged 63, told the Disciplinary Committee of the General Medical Council in London that his general practitioner gave him a certificate by which he obtained sickness benefit of £5.11 a week.

Dr. Mason, of Richmond Hill, Surrey, was suspended after being accused of serious professional misconduct by falsifying records of treatment. He was asking yesterday's hearing to consider whether his suspension, until June this year, should be lifted now.

Mr. Paul Homigmann, for the council, said Dr. Mason had claimed to have found a cure for rheumatoid arthritis, a claim which might be of enormous significance in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

Dr. Mason said he had never held himself out to be a registered medical practitioner because it was generally known that he was suspended, nor had he offered to treat patients during his suspension. He had given the figure of £1,000 to put people off.

It was pointed out yesterday that, because of a mishearing during Tuesday's session, it was said that Dr. Mason had sent a letter to a Mrs. Hughes in the United States. That was not so. Mrs. Hughes had read about Dr. Mason in an American paper and wrote to her sister, a Mrs. Watkins, in Weymouth. Mrs. Watkins later received a letter written by or on behalf of Dr. Mason. She handed it to the Sunday Mirror and reporters then posed as relations of Mrs. Hughes.

The committee reserved its decision until today, pending a report from a consultant psychiatrist who had treated Dr. Mason since his suspension.

A few charged' after
d corruption inquiry

By a Staff Reporter

Mr. Osmani

Inquiry into corruption in the Metropolitan Police that charged 11 officers in 1969 should have led to officers being charged, it was said yesterday. Two officers were charged, and a third before the trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Frank Williamson, an Inspector of Constabulary, who was instructed Home Office to advise inquiry, said: "I am sure that with a more and cooperative inquiry, could have been pre-empted a number of officers who were named in the inquiry."

Williamson, at one time constable of Cumbria, was an inspector after the He said on the BBC Day and Night, which did to police affairs, did so because he was not with his ability to impact in areas that doted to be important. The investigation of The Times was had been the chief said.

He did not have operational control or disciplinary control of the inquiry team, he said. He continued: "It is apparent within a few days that I was in an invidious position. I certainly was not welcome and that was made abundantly clear to me. Some senior officers looked on my insertion as a reflection on their integrity. By the standards I had been used to I was certainly in a position where I had no free hand."

There had been a dispute over "an extremely significant statement" which had widened the allegation made in The Times and put a different complexion on the inquiry. "We lost the incident book and it was never found," he said. "I had never known one to be missing before."

Inquiry papers belonging to Mr. Williamson and deposited with the BBC were given for safe keeping to solicitors in Birmingham late last year they were opened by a solicitor who called in the West Midlands police and declined to return them to the BBC. The matter is the subject of a Law Society inquiry.

President
sit
in May

President Geisel, of Brazil, wife, have accepted an invitation from the Queen to visit Britain from 7 to 10 May. The visit was announced last week by the Executive Committee of Labour Party, which advised the Government of the invitation.

The national executive deplored the fact that it was the most repressive in Latin America to be welcomed to this.

that vote Mr. Callaghan, Secretary, telephoned Brazilian Ambassador to the matter. His advice goes ahead.

Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh paid a state visit to a 1968. The Duke also in 1962.

Weather station
at summit
of Cairn Gorm

By a Staff Reporter

An experimental automatic weather station, which may help to save mountaineers' lives next winter, has been planted near the summit of Cairn Gorm, in Scotland. It will relay data to the outdoor activity centre at Glenmore Lodge and to the Meteorological Office.

The device, developed by physicists from Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, was lifted up the 4,084ft mountain by RAF helicopter. Its instruments measure wind, temperature and humidity by rising like jack-in-the-boxes every half-hour and sinking back into the heated interior before getting iced up.

The station weighing 3 cwt, is designed to help in predicting avalanches and other hazards so that mountain rescue teams can be alerted to dangerous conditions.

Labour expected to hold Coventry

Political Editor

Thatcher and her lieutenants, Mr. Jonathan need a high swing of cent from Labour to Coventry, North-west, in by-election. That is an present opinion poll is likely, and rather than the 8.7 per cent st. June that captured West, for the Conns in the only by-election in the life of this Parliament.

Westminster, therefore, start the day as to hold the constituency that the late Maurice First won in 1945 and narrowly close to losing an extremely high poll when his majority sank votes. If the Conservatives in it will be a brave in Mrs Thatcher's cap, will be taken by a sure sign that a year Conservatives chose a as leader.

Three by-elections now ought Coventry is the where Westminster be an upset is possible. Carshalton, and Wirral, rolling takes place today re both widely regarded for the Opposition with id majorities.

Coventry the result will tued important because des the first significant the Government's stand-labour heartland at the n of the present Parlia-ehind Labour's show of ice lies uncertainty Midlands response to sis that has overtaken Leyland and Chrysler, out the Government's I orientation on public work and the so-called wags."

no doubt explains

Candidates: Mr. G. Robinson (Lab); Mr. J. Guinness (C); Mr. A. Leighton (L); Mr. A. Fountain (Nat Front); Mr. J. Kingsley Read (National Party); Mr. W. Dunsire (Logic Party); Mr. T. Keen (Campaign for a More Prosperous Britain). Electorate: 49,247.

General election: Mr. M. Edelman (Lab), 19,205; Mr. J. Guinness (C), 11,717; Mrs. P. Newham (L), 7,798; Mrs. A. Leighton (People Party), 313. Lab majority: 7,488.

Labour tactics in recruiting Mr. Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and principal begetter of the incomes policy, for last night's eve-of-poll meeting.

Only a Labour government, Mr. Jones said, could keep the nation united. Any weakness, such as a by-election defeat, would be a slap in the face for those who wanted to see Britain bear the economic crisis. He attributed present troubles to the "mad economics of the previous Conservative Government" and claimed that the Labour Government was trying to cure them by a new industrial strategy.

He also commented on the importance of a Labour victory for the Government in the management of business at Westminster. He said Mr. Wilson had a majority of one vote in the Commons, and that was the vote of Mr. John Stonehouse. In fact, a defeat for Mr. Robinson, accompanied by the decision of two Scottish Labour MPs to join the independent Scottish Labour Party, would remove the Government's majority in Commons.

tees upstairs taking the committee stage of Bills.

Trevor Fishlock, writes from Coventry: The Labour Party rests its case today with a sort of nervous confidence, with bets carefully hedged.

"Today will be a disaster if our supporters think victory is a foregone conclusion and do not turn out," Mr. Robert Chamberlain, the Labour agent, said Mr. Geoffrey Robinson, the candidate, nodded a vigorous assent. Local party workers fear a low turnout, influenced by Labour complacency combined with the dissatisfaction of the regular Labour voter with "Government policies, prices, and Coventry's unemployment rate of 7.3 per cent."

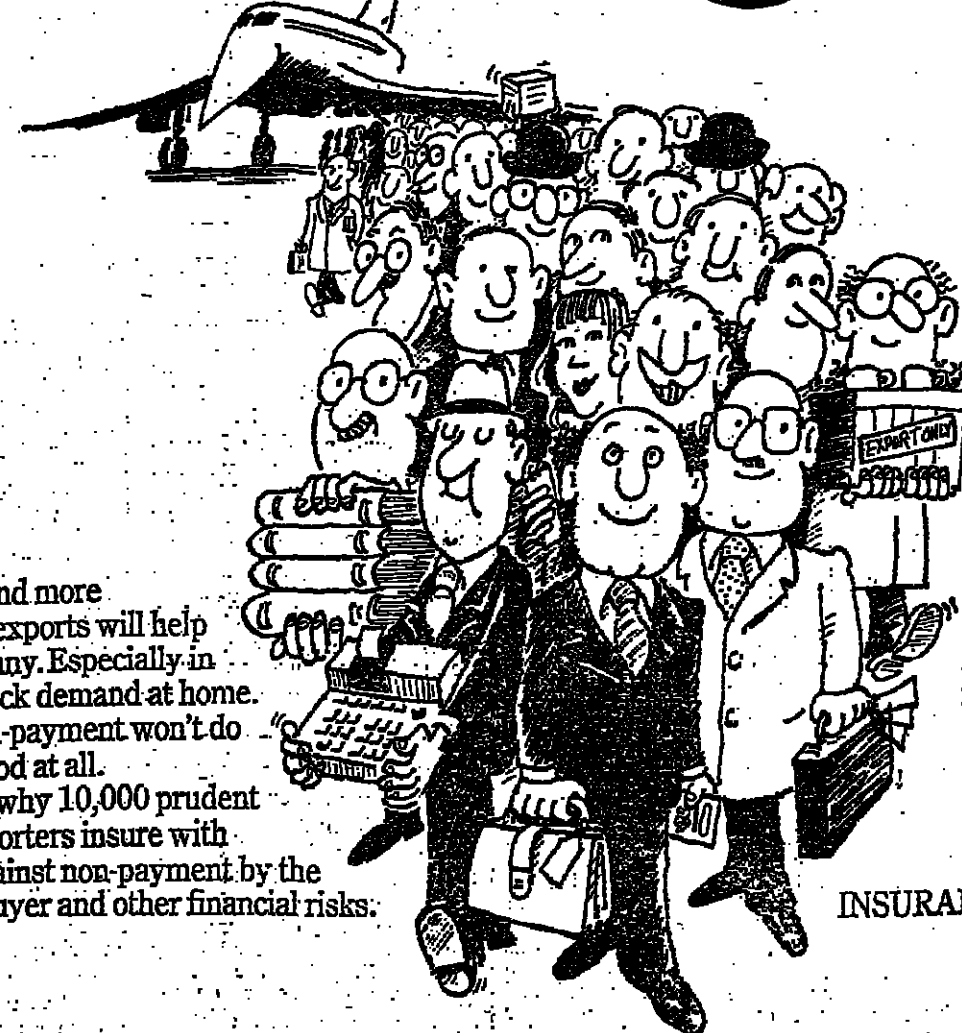
In private, some Labour workers are saying that all those influences could reduce Labour's majority to 2,000 or 3,000.

Mr. Robinson seemed surprised that anyone should imagine that the drama of Lord George-Brown's resignation from the party could have the slightest effect on the election. Mr. Guinness took a different view. "The timing of George-Brown's action is good for us, and I am glad of it," he said. "What he has done bears out what I have been hearing in this campaign from older men who have given their lives to the trade union movement and the Labour Party."

"The sentiments he has voiced in the wake of Sir George-Brown's resignation of a moral collapse in the West are echoed by thinking men, many of them former Labour voters."

The Liberals sent Mr. Clement Freud to help their candidate, Mr. Alan Leighton. He spent some of the time talking to mothers meeting their children from school.

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WEST EUROPE

King of Spain warns his councillors not to dally with reforms

Madrid, March 3.—After 100 days in office, King Juan Carlos has challenged the regime that put him on the throne to co-operate in democratic reforms or answer to the Spanish people.

Saying he might call a national referendum or use "exceptional measures", the King yesterday told his own advisory body, the Council of the Realm, that they must help him bring about "the profound reforms the country needs". If not, the King indicated, the Crown would not hesitate to bypass them with its constitutional powers, some of the strongest in Europe.

The Council, composed of 16 members, is Spain's most powerful and conservative group.

The first reactions from both those in and out of power were mixed. But there was general agreement that the 38-year-old monarch, his Government's credibility eclipsed by strikes and political criticism, was trying to strengthen his personal role as well as supporting the new Cabinet's efforts to right-wing dictatorship.

A high Government official described the King's speech to the Council as "theoretical". But a leading press executive said it was "a remarkably straightforward warning to the Council to share with 1976". He added: "It challenges the entrenched Right".

Political sources said the King's speech was a signal to Spain's conservative, non-elected Parliament to push through the King's reforms. The Government is asking for the first time to restore the right of assembly, forbidden by the late General Franco ever since he won the Spanish civil war in 1939.

King Juan Carlos, who was chosen by Franco as his successor, told the Council he wanted to cooperate and consult with them. But he noted that in the last instance, he was the final authority.

The Government of Señor Carlos Arias is expected to ask Parliament to agree to a referendum, perhaps this coming summer or autumn on changing the composition of the Parliament so that its members will be elected by 1979.

The King, in effect, was warning both the Council and Parliament not to dally with such projects, political sources said.—AP.

Harry Debelius writes from Madrid: A police inspector was killed today by a bomb near the Governor's building in Vittoria,

Minister talks to trawlers from RAF aircraft

From Ronald Kershaw

On board HMS Scylla off south-east Ireland, March 3

Assurances that the Government was reviewing urgently the rising imports of foreign fish into Britain were given today to trawler skippers by Mr Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture Fisheries and Food, as he flew in a RAF Nimrod patrol aircraft above the British trawler fleet off south-east Ireland.

Mr Bishop flew from Kinsale on a routine mission to see the conditions under which the trawlers are fishing. He found 22 trawlers, two Royal Navy frigates, two defence tugs, two support vessels and three Icelandic gunboats ploughing through 35ft high waves in the roughest weather in recent weeks.

He told the skippers over a radio link: "I hope you realize the Government appreciates your problems and that we are doing our best in difficult circumstances to give support. We are trying hard to get some kind of agreement with the Icelanders."

Mr Mason Redfern, skipper

Accord on EEC farm prices likely tomorrow

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, March 3

Ministers of Agriculture of the nine tonight set their sights on early Friday morning for a final settlement of this year's EEC farm review. They have spent two days discussing the European Commission's plans for farm price increases averaging 7.5 per cent in the spring. New common prices are expected to be tabled by the Commission tomorrow. Progress has been slow in discussions over a new deal for dairy farmers and the partial phasing out of border taxes.

Frenchman's CBE

Paris, March 3.—Mr Roger Massip, aged 71, former foreign editor of *Le Figaro*, has been named an honorary Commander of the British Empire in recognition of his contribution to mutual understanding between France and Britain, the British Embassy announced today.

End of a bulletin

Paris, March 3.—A weekly news bulletin, *Echos de Grèce*, distributed in France by the British Embassy, has ceased publication because of rising postal costs.

Portugal poll delay

Lisbon, March 3.—Elections for Portugal's first freely chosen legislative assembly for 50 years may be postponed from April 25 for one or two weeks, Senhor Vasco Almeida e Costa, the Interior Minister, said today.

Socialists cool to Communists in Italy

From Peter Nichols

Rome, March 3

The Socialist Party looked set tonight at its national congress to show a fairly tepid if not completely cold shoulder to the Communists, who would need them in any attempt at establishing a left-wing alternative to Christian Democratic rule.

Signor Francesco De Martino, the Socialist Party secretary, told the delegates that the better choice for the Socialists still remained some sort of agreement with the Christian Democrats. His conditions were heavy but not clearly described.

The Socialists would refuse to come to any government with the Christian Democrats "if not to carry out a profound political change". He also felt that a Socialist success in the next general election would help them to decide on returning to government.

The Socialists' decision is being followed with great attention by political observers in Italy because this is the one party which could prevent the sealing of Italy's fate in an agreement between Christian Democrats and Communists, by offering the Christian Democrats an alternative alliance.

The Socialists' position is uncomfortable. Signor De Martino pointed out that the crisis facing the country was grave but the two large parties were not showing the proper reaction in dealing with it.

The Christian Democrats could not "find the courage to carry out that change in outlook which the situation required", he said. The Communists were fully aware of the extent of the crisis and of the need for a changed approach, but they, too, were inclined to wait for a more or less long period until the political situation evolved. They criticized those who, like the Christian Democrats, were getting things done quickly.

He was generous in his appraisal of the Communist Party's acceptance of democratic methods. He said the speech made by Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party secretary, in Moscow on Friday was "frank and open, resolute and outspoken".

The Communists' choice in Italy in favour of a pluralistic socialism, recognizing and protecting democratic liberties, was "historic".

"We do not belong among those who believe that this is simply a tactic of the moment which the Communists would abandon as soon as it had achieved their aims", the Communist Party said in a statement. "Because everyone is heir of his own history and cannot free himself in a day."

UN staff win pay rises in Geneva

Geneva, March 3.—The strike of United Nations staff at the Palais des Nations ended today with a compromise. The 2,700 general service employees should receive salary increases retroactive to last August.

Still at issue are the figures of an independent survey comparing United Nations salaries with "best prevailing commercial rates in Geneva. If confirmed, they would increase the wage bill at the Palais by an estimated \$6m over a two-year period.

He argued that the Socialists' proposal was the exact opposite of what the European governments intend and are now doing, and especially the socialist ones.

He cited Mr Wilson and the British Government's White Paper last month, which aims at reducing the growing public sector, stabilizing social expenditure, and giving back to business the means to develop investments.

The 75-minute debate resulted in a stalemate as neither contender got anywhere near defeating the other.

But the debate did help M. Fourcade to shed his image of a dry technocrat as he proved able to withstand the man who after 30 years in public life is considered to be France's ablest political debater, M. Mitterrand, on the other hand, had the chance to attack the Government's responsibility for one million jobs and for inflation which in January grew by 1.1 per cent. M. Fourcade did not contest the figures.

M. Fourcade denied the Socialists' basic criticism that France has remained the society with the biggest inequalities of all the main industrialized countries.

M. Chirac, broadcasting this evening, invited employers "to make a bet on the future" and take on the young and other unemployed. An inter-ministerial committee and local prefectural committees would start immediately, he said, examining ways to get rid of all impediments to expansion.

OVERSEAS



Mozambique guerrillas on the alert on the border with Rhodesia.

Rhodesian forces lack everything but spirit to fight all-out war

From Nicholas Ashford

Salisbury, March 3

President Samora Machel's belligerent speech today could turn out to be little more than another example of sabre-rattling, but his deliberate stirring up of the war of nerves against Rhodesia raises again the dangerous possibility of an eventual invasion by a Russian-backed force from Mozambique.

This is a prospect which Rhodesia's military leaders will not consider with much relish. The country's small but highly effective security forces are neither equipped nor trained for anything approaching a conventional war, particularly if confronted by the sort of sophisticated Russian-made equipment that was used in Angola.

Even if President Machel's outburst does not lead to war between the two countries, Rhodesia will still be faced with an immense task of combating the nationalist guerrillas who have been infiltrating in large numbers across almost the whole length of the mountainous eastern border with Mozambique.

The last big guerrilla offensive two years ago was contained only with the help of detachments of South African paramilitary police. They were withdrawn at the end of last year and South Africa has made it clear it is unwilling to go to the rescue of Rhodesia again.

The Rhodesian security forces—Army, police and Air Force—are experienced primarily in counterinsurgency operations. It is a type of warfare they do superbly well, using many of the tactics originated by the

British in Malaya. Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, the Army's commander, served with the Rhodesian Squadron of the Malaya Scouts (Special Air Service) and was made an MBE.

Since the guerrilla offensive began in December, 1972, a total of 734 insurgents have been killed, compared with 84 members of the security forces, a "kill ratio" of nearly nine to one. Since the growth of guerrilla activity this year, 93 insurgents have died compared with 12 members of the security forces.

Rhodesia has a regular army of about 4,000 black and white men, divided almost equally into the Rhodesian Light Infantry and the Rhodesian African Rifles (white officers, black other ranks). There is also an SAS squadron of about 120 men, the highly secretive Selous Scouts as well as small armoured and artillery detachments and the usual support troops.

The number of men in uniform at any one time is expanded considerably by young men doing their 12 months' national service and the call-up of reservists. There are about 10,000 territorial reserve battalions. Each 1,000 men strong these undertake operational duties at regular intervals.

The Rhodesians are easy about revealing military information, but it is thought there are about 10,000 to 12,000 men under arms at present, including the para-military police reservists of whom about half are in the north-east operational area. In the event of a national emergency, Rhodesia

could probably put a military force of up to 25,000 in the field.

The forces suffer from an acute shortage of modern equipment and spare parts, due to the imposition of sanctions over the past 10 years. They have heavy armour and their most formidable pieces of ground equipment are 20 Ferret scout cars and Second World War 25 pounder guns.

The Air Force is composed of 1,920 men and about 40 combat aircraft, all of which are obsolescent. These include a squadron of nine Canberra B2 and T4 bombers, a squadron of seven Vampire FB5s, a reconnaissance squadron of 12 Provost T32s, as well as 16 Alouette helicopters and an assortment of transport aircraft.

The combination of strike, bomber and reconnaissance aircraft has proved an adequate force for suppressing insurgency. It is hardly a credible deterrent against external attack, however, when neighbouring countries have MIG17s and MIG21s at their disposal.

There can be no doubt that the determination of the Rhodesian armed forces to take on all comers. Their past record is an impressive one, but in the end sheer weight of numbers and superiority of equipment could tip the balance against them. With or without Mozambique's direct intervention, the Rhodesian forces have a daunting task ahead of them unless the mounting external pressure on Rhodesia finally persuades Mr Ian Smith's Government to settle with the nationalists.

Leading article, page 15

Britain to help pay Mozambique action

By David Spainer

Diplomatic Correspondent

The Commonwealth Sanctions Committee meets today to discuss ways and means of helping Mozambique bear the cost of economic sanctions against Rhodesia. Britain is likely to be called upon to shoulder a big share.

The decision to back Mozambique, which Britain endorsed, was taken at the Commonwealth sanctions conference last May, shortly before Mozambique achieved independence. At the time British estimates put the cost to Mozambique of closing its borders to Rhodesia at about £10m, although some African sources put the total as high as £40m.

Clearly, the pattern of trade and traffic has changed since then as both sides started to prepare for the more announced by President Machel yesterday, but no official estimates are available in London yet about the cost to Mozambique.

The first object of the Commonwealth Secretariat today will be to discuss Commonwealth countries' efforts. It is considered far more practical, and politically attractive too, for the Commonwealth to act together on this issue. While assistance to Mozambique might be channelled through the United Nations, this is by no means certain. Commonwealth support is.

However, Mr Willy Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, swept along a list of African feeling at the Commonwealth conference, were reluctant to open-ended to British sources, being limited to the first place, as to Mozambique development plans.

So far as President Machel is concerned, the act against the South, not linked to any financial aid. The forces in Mozambique, the external war, African National Congress reported more and to prove themselves.

All this can come as a surprise to Mr Smith's Government, which is fighting Mozambique border Rhodesian forces in suit, clearly shows things were moving.

Britain supports a high introduction of Nations policy on Speaking in Oxford Mr David Ennals, 1 State at the Foreign Office, said that some people for British intervention to protect their white relatives. But he was to all the people, 95 per cent were African.

South African Government there was some confusion the precise implications of Mozambique's President Machel's statement.

The initial impression, being declared later on the assumption the Mozambique law fact announcing the of United Nations replacing its country forces.

The news was received in political and business circles. Political observers that if South Africa for an excuse to resigning Mr Smith's Government with military assistance Mozambique action sufficient. However, it is that the Government would be extremely to take such a course. The Prime Minister expected to make a statement on the Mozambique issue in the House of Commons in Cape Town.

South African railway and airport spokesmen emphasized that South Africa was unaffected by the Mozambique action and that services between the two countries were operating normally.

South African evening newspapers published the news from Mozambique under the large headline "State of war" and the development was a talking point in city streets.

"Things are going from bad to worse for Mr Smith," said one man gloomily. There was

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Amin appeal to Cuba and Russia

Nairobi, March 3.—President Idi Amin of Uganda today appealed to the Soviet Union and Cuba to intensify their support for the freedom fighters in Rhodesia.

President Amin, who is chairman of the Organization of African Unity, said he was confident that Mozambique would also help. His remarks, broadcast by Uganda radio and monitored in Nairobi did not mention details of the requested Soviet and Cuban support.

The presence of about 500 Soviet military advisers and an estimated 12,000 Cuban troops aiding the Popular Movement (MPLA) in the civil war in Angola has caused some black African neighbours to call for the withdrawal of foreign forces. Other states have expressed concern over the Russian and Cuban presence.

President Amin's remarks were made in a message to Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the militant Rhodesian African National Congress (ANC) faction in Zambia. Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the other ANC faction, has sought to negotiate differences with Mr Ian Smith Rhodesia's Prime Minister.

President Amin urged the ANC chiefs to unite and "organize an armed struggle if Smith refused to accept majority rule". He said the total liberation of Rhodesia, South Africa and other parts of Africa "must be achieved in the shortest possible time".—AP.

President Kaunda backs 'act of courage'

Lusaka, March 3.—President Kaunda of Zambia tonight declared his backing for Mozambique's closure of its frontier with Rhodesia.

"We shall stand by Mozambique," he said in a statement. "The cause of Mozambique is the cause of Zambia, an attack on Mozambique is an attack on Zambia."

President Kaunda recalled that he had ordered Zambia's withdrawal from Rhodesia to be closed in January, 1973. Mozambique's move was "an outstanding act of courage and commitment to the cause of freedom and justice for all mankind."

"We in Zambia understand in full the implications of this act of real courage and dedication." It was "an act of great sacrifice which no country in the world can share with the people of Mozambique."

He promised: "We will stand by Mozambique in the sun of success and in moments of adversity. In the end, victory is won by the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)."

the congress to proceed tomorrow with the election of a new Central Committee, which will then meet to choose the Politburo. Mr Brezhnev will formally close the congress, either tomorrow or more likely on Friday morning.

Apart from the essentially formal gesture of approving Mr Brezhnev's reports, the choice of the new Central Committee will be the congress's most substantial contribution to the Soviet Union's future. A rubber stamp in Stalin's day, the Cen-

Closure of routes to Mozambique ports could be last nail in the coffin of white rule

From Our Special Correspondent

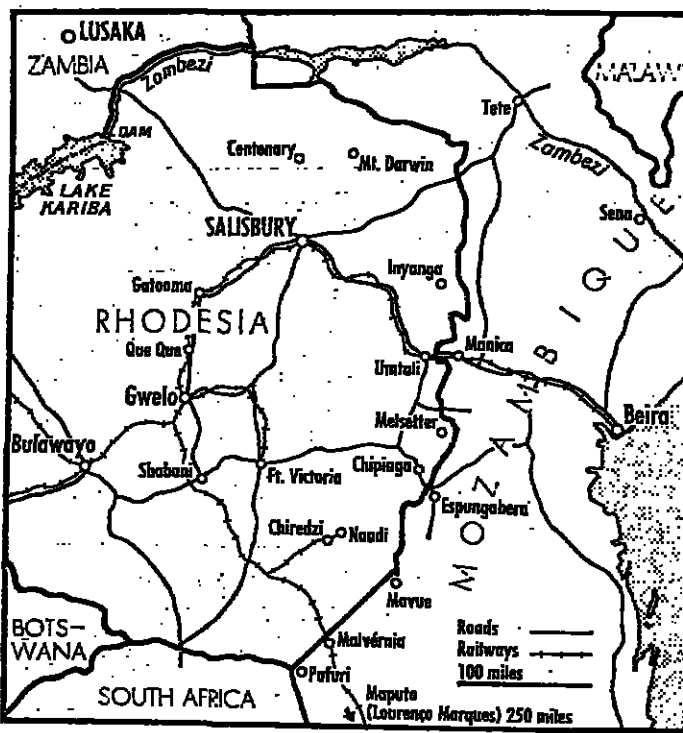
Salisbury, March 3

The effect of Mozambique's measures against Rhodesia will be largely economic and they are clearly designed to hasten what many black African states regard as the impending collapse of Mr Ian Smith's Government. In spite of Mr Smith's almost legendary survival record, the closure of the border could prove to be the last nail in the coffin of white rule in Rhodesia.

Until recently about 80 per cent of Rhodesia's imports and exports passed through Beira and Maputo, formerly Lourenço Marques. Although this percentage has been reduced substantially as a result of rerouting of goods to the South African ports, the closure of the border would be a severe blow to Rhodesia's sanctions-ridden economy.

It is now left with two rail links to South Africa, one through Botswana to Mafeking in the west of the country and the other through Rutenaga to Beitbridge on the border and thence to Pretoria. The Rutenaga-Beitbridge link was completed only 18 months ago.

Rhodesia exports more than 100,000 tons of goods a year, mainly grain, tobacco, sugar, chrome and beef. At present the Botswana-Mafeking line is operating close to full capacity at between 6,000 and 8,000 tons a day and could not take much additional traffic. However, it is thought that much of the freight rerouted



from Mozambique could be accommodated on the Beitbridge line, which has a capacity of about 12,000 tons a day.

With careful use of the two lines, most of the loss of the Mozambique links could be accounted for, but not all. There also remains the question whether South African ports

Beira has been little Mozambique's and its closure will impact. The shuttling road through Tete to will hurt Malawi more than Rhodesia.

President Machel's statement of the confessions Rhodesian property means Mozambique—over all the Rhodesia locomotives and roll inside the country desian harbour fac Beira and Maputo.

known how much role is there at present. The future of 30,000 commercial offices and villas will also be affected. There are believe several dozen Rhodes Mozambique at the They are connected to the railways and long organizations. The known. A spoken Government emplo Maputo were being immediately.

Mozambique, which is suffering economic failure, will be seriously by the border Rhodesia will cut off supplies to Mozambique according to one Minister, were as not from mass. The future of 30,000 bicans working in NI also put in question bique also loses the fr on the Rhodesian c passed through its it

could handle the additional traffic. What is clear is that the Mozambique move now makes Rhodesia wholly dependent on South Africa. Mr Foster, the South African Prime Minister, could use this fact to persuade Mr Smith to settle with the black nationalists.

The road from Untuli to

he is being urged here to include South Africa as well as the black African countries on his itinerary.

His dilemma is that Cuba and Russia must be opposed, yet the United States stands behind rule for Rhodesia and United Nations' removal of South African control from South-West Africa (Namibia).

There is said to be confidence that if the Soviet Union were to move again then the massive American move to prevent it would gain more public support than in the debate over covert assistance to Angola. But there is no certainty of this. Neither

does there seem to be tainty in judging Russian intentions.

An authoritative view is that the Russians are a serious confederate that, given the existing nities, they are not in a particularly aggressive ever, the Russians g and are not, expect down propitious opp while the Cubans are a for their pure mischief. The best euphem

PRSEAS

primaries' voting pattern shows the trend
ng Democrats is towards moderation.

gh tide for Senator Jackson

ed Emery
on, March 3
Democrats who turned
he snow yesterday
the Massachusetts pri-
ve jolted the political
ope. They have tended
that the dominant
is beginning to look
moderation" what the
in Washington call
"moderation".

has grave implications
Republicans, even if
did well yesterday in
two primaries, which
nor Mr Ronald Reagan
tested seriously. For a
moderate Democrat
one could find favour
own party, has always
most likely to capture
House in November.
Henry Jackson, of
ton State, is the one
who is favoured
day to win a presiden-
tial election than he is to win
y's primaries. His vic-
erday in Massachusetts
sought everyone off

are of the poll, 23 per
cent of eight and his
over Mr Morris Udall,
test contender, of 6 per
cent as a surprise, even
Mr Jackson most un-
duly had predicted he
in.

pealed, according to
poll samples, to most
of the Democratic
Significantly, he has
moderate, Mr
Carter, former Governor
ria, back into fourth
And in the first test in
working class industrial
Senator Jackson has
only under Governor
Wallace.

the Governor of
carried the vote in the
Boston, and got 17 per
cent, who in 1972 pre-
dicted Nixon. But the
protest school busing was
ugh for Mr Wallace to
he explosive disruptive
a campaign that he
needs.

ackson claimed to have
e "much better" vote,
e working class, and
e rebuilt the "grand
n" that elected Roose-
velt.

has been much violence
land during the past few
n campaigning. Polling
on April 4.

weekend, Dr Boonsang
lyana, a leading Socialist
member, was shot dead
driving home in his car.
People suspect a campaign
revenge rightists to create
y and so precipitate a
y coup.

British couple leave Haifa
er expulsion delay

Eric Marsden
er, March 3.

er Derek Cooper and his
wema, the British couple
d from Israel for alleged
ties hostile to the state's
y, left by sea today.

ask ago they were told
e within 24 hours but
given an extra week's
on the intervention of
or Aharon Barak, the
y-General.

couple had intended to
Israel until the end of
making preliminary in-
into the conditions of
soners in Israel and its
territories on behalf of
our country. It was
Council for Human
r Palestine.

r Cooper had been told

that they could either leave
voluntarily or be arrested
under a deportation order
custody until put on an aircraft.

Major Cooper said before
leaving that he hoped Israel's
refusal to let him inquire into
conditions of detention would
not be extended to other mem-
bers of the International Coun-
cil for Human Rights.

"We were making our in-
quiries openly," he said. "We
wrote to the Israeli Attorney-General
before leaving London and on
arrival in Jerusalem we asked
for an interview with the Police
Minister. He refused to see us."

Before returning home he
and Mrs Cooper would go to
Geneva to appeal the Israeli
national Committee of the Red
Cross and the World Council
of Churches.

broadcast marking the
h anniversary of his
n, the King said that
would be "solely re-
sponsible for the consequences"
armed intervention.

eria's behaviour and
s towards our Sahara
glimpse unfounded and
case unpardonable. By
g in this way, by deny-
g values and principles,
g spurning its engage-
ment on: "The Sahara is
e have neither despoiled
ped it, it is an integral
f our country. It was
foreign domination and
be liberated from the
g grasp without resorting
ence or any form of
ns."—Reuter.

US Presidential
Elections 1976

velt, Truman, Kennedy and
Jackson. We shall see what Mr
Jackson has done in joining
the race for the first time this
year, is to win his first election
outside his home state of Wash-
ington.

In so doing he has placed
himself in the firing line of the
perceptions of the media, the
leading candidate, with Mr
Carter, for the moderate-con-
servative wing of the Demo-
cratic Party.

Mr Jackson has also upset all
the reasoning of the pundits.
Where only last week there was
much talk of Mr Carter as the
new face of the anti-Washington
mood, which undoubtedly per-
sists, we have in Mr Jackson,
aged 63, the personification of
the old, quite well known face,
and from his long service in
Washington, DC, the epitome of
the Democratic establishment
senator, albeit a hardworking
one.

What Mr Jackson shares with
Mr Carter, besides their moder-
ation, is good organization.
Mr Carter spent most in New
Hampshire and won; Mr Jack-
son spent \$400,000 (about
£200,000), in Massachusetts and

has large funds remaining.
Mr Carter, to be fair, has
concentrated his campaigning
in Florida for next week's
primary, than in Massachusetts
where, after New Hampshire,
he had become the victim of
his own success. He was
forced to hope for a sort of
New England spillover effect
that never materialized. As
consolation he did win in tiny
Vermont.

Next week's encounter in
Florida will be dominated by
the Jackson-Carter-Wallace
struggle, and by Mr Ronald
Reagan's need to beat Mr Ford
if he is to remain a credible
Republican challenger.

The "liberal" side of the
Democratic Party, or the
"progressives" as Mr Udall
now calls them, aware that the
world liberal appears anathema,
will be quieter until April 6
brings simultaneous contests in
New York and Wisconsin.

For the moment Mr Udall,
a most attractive, forthright
candidate, leads the dance and
he is understandably overjoyed
at coming second in Massa-
chusetts, ahead of Mr Wallace.

But until his fellow liberal
contenders drop out and give
him some elbow room, he will
have no chance to test whether
the party's voters are still
interested in a challenge from
leftish-of-centre rather than the
Jackson-Carter position slightly
to the right.

The signal from Massa-
chusetts is that they are not,
but each state is only a chip in
the mosaic, and it will look
different next week.

Official sources said the
action did not indicate that
Miss Diment, who is 36, and
comes from Dorset, was not
being taken care of by her
kidnappers.

The note was received yester-
day. Miss Jo Ann Gault, a
researcher at the Summer In-
stitute of Linguistics, based in
Huntingdon Beach, California,
for which Miss Diment was
working, verified the hand-
writing, the sources added.

According to the latest infor-
mation, Miss Diment is being
held in the area of Tuburan
town, on the north-east of the
island of Basilan, 550 miles
south of Manila.

The British Embassy has

Food sent to missionary
seized in Philippines

Manila, March 3.—The mili-
tary authorities in the south-
ern Philippines today sent food
to Miss Eunice Diment, a British
missionary who was kid-
napped by Muslim rebels on
Saturday, after receiving a
note from her asking for sup-
plies.

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The British Embassy has

said that the kidnappers, who
were identified by the military
authorities as members of the
separatist Moro National
Liberation Front, have
demanded the release of two
detained comrades. Negotia-
tions are continuing.

Peace talks aimed at ending
the 41-month-old Muslim rebel-
lion in the southern Philip-
pines begin tomorrow amid
reports of stepped-up rebel
attacks on both civilians and
government forces.

The Government said talks
with rebels would be held in
various areas of Mindanao
which are often harassed by
the insurgents. The Air Force
would drop "safer" passes to
those who intended to attend
the meetings.

The meetings, apparently, are
intended to counter the rebels'
expected use of terrorist ac-
tivities to call the attention of
the Islamic foreign masters,
meeting in Islamabad in May,
to their struggle for self-govern-
ment.—Reuter and AP.

It confirmed that it has
questioned Mr Fred Meuser,
Lockheed's former European
sales manager and a close
friend of the Prince. In a
Dutch newspaper interview, he
said that the money was his
own commission on Lockheed
sales.

Three accused of
spying for Israel

Beirut, March 3.—A Jordan-
ian woman and two men will
go on trial before a Lebanese
military court this month,
accused of spying for Israel,
judicial sources said today.

Mr Elias Assaf, the military ex-
amining magistrate, has demanded
the death sentence for all three.
The accused are Mrs Aminah
Hassan, 40, and two men, a
mound, Ali Ayash, who are
accused of spying on Palestinian
guerrilla leaders in Beirut, and
Ahmed Subhi Mobeidkin Kholi,
described as a sea captain, who
is intended to be tried in a
court of law.

The trial is also being used
to raise again the issue of the
return of Algerians working in
France. El Moudjahid said today
that Algerian leaders would
hasten their policy of bringing
the workers home because of
the "racist" atmosphere in
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Tokyo firm's
head quits
in Lockheed
affair

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, March 3

Mr Hiro Niijima, the chair-
man of Japan's powerful Maru-
beni Trading Corporation, re-
signed his post today, declar-
ing that he had decided to step
down because the company's
reputation had been badly
scathed during his tenure in
office.

After accepting Mr Niijima's
resignation this afternoon,
Marubeni's board of directors
indicated that the corporation,
which has acted as Lockheed
agents in Japan, will serve its
customers in the American
continent.

Addressing the press later
today, Mr Niijima, who is to
remain with Marubeni as a
consultant, said his resignation
should not be construed as an
admission that the corporation
was guilty of passing on Lock-
heed bribes to Japanese politi-
cians.

He said he felt morally
responsible for the controversy
surrounding Marubeni because
of his position as chairman of
the corporation's board of
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This happened while I was
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Niijima said. Later tonight,
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said: "Our name has been un-
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It is now evident that Mr
Takeo Miki, the Prime Minis-
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effort to clear the names of
43 Japanese officials and politi-
cians who are alleged to have
received bribes from Lockheed,
with the intention of conduct-
ing a frank and open investiga-
tion.

With the affair developing
into the biggest scandal of
Japan's postwar history, Mr
Miki is well aware that the
ruling Liberal Democratic
Party might face a debacle at
general elections later this
year.

Mr Miki's government has
appointed a special committee
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Law Report March 3 1976

1782 decision allows canoes to disturb the fish

Trustees of Major Hugh David
Hamilton Will's Settlement v
Cairngorm Canoeing and Sailing
School Ltd.

Before Lord Wilberforce, Viscount
Dilhorne, Lord Hale, Lord
Marrybone, Lord Salmon and
Lord Fraser of Tullybetton

A majority of the House of
Lords interpreting a decision of
the House of a Scotch appeal
in 1782 from material which did
not include official reports of the
speeches, held that it decided in
that year that the Spey was
then used as a public navigable
river and that today it was still
such a river, so that the owners
of the Cairngorm Canoeing and
Sailing School Ltd. had been badly
scathed during his tenure in
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low had differed on that crucial
matter so that the House had
to examine those proceedings
closely. But first it was necessary
to state the point in the law of
Scotland from which the
eighteenth century judges must be
presumed to have started.

His Lordship considered the
position of the law of Scotland
founded on the Roman law and
the institutions writers to whom
the House must look to judge the
extent of the reception of the
Roman law rules in Scottish law,
for account had also to be taken
of the feudal system introduced
about the eleventh century.

In 1782 it was said, "So all
nations have free passage by na-
vigation through the ocean, in bays
and navigable rivers."—a general
statement, in his Lordship's view,
of a jus gentium without any
criteria of navigability or any
reference to use.

Erskine (Institute II, 6.17) re-
ferred to the Roman law public
"usage" as including navigability
of rivers and continued: "All the
subjects which were by the Roman
law accounted res publicae are
now accounted res publicae in
Scotland, and the right of public
use is now a principle of law."

But as the right in the Roman
law is truly no more than a
trust for the benefit of his people;
for he cannot hurt the navigation
of a river, which is a public right,
which is inter regalia; by which
writers generally

Ames

Both East European clubs left in the European Cup won 2-0 last night in the first legs of the quarter-final round. Dinamo Kiev beat their French visitors, St Etienne, with a goal in each half. Hajduk Split, of Yugoslavia, scored both goals against the Dutch champions, PSV Eindhoven, in the first half hour.

**Own goal dashes
Newcastle's
European hopes**

Stoke 1
After their League Cup final defeat by Manchester City, Newcastle's hopes of European football ended last night with only their second home defeat of the season. The crowd were mainly silent in sympathy with Newcastle's problems. There were no cheers for the absence of the League's joint leading scorer, Alan Gowling, who lay in bed with an attack of bronchitis which apparently prevented his appearance in the E.C.U. sixth round derby on Saturday.

Stoke ran and ran over the 90 minutes of a largely undistinguished first half. At the 35-minute mark 35 minutes was put into the net from 12 yards by a Newcastle player, Burns, who had been racing back to challenge a good move by Felje, Hudson and

There is a dreadful sameness about the first-leg matches of all European cup ties nowadays and the quality of the teams must be taken into account. Newcastle, Zwizlaw, of East Germany, in the European Cup Winners' Cup at Parkhead last night proved no exception. Celtic, having attacked incessantly throughout the match, lost the visitors' defence one when Dalglisg scored after 42 minutes—and they were caught by a breakout two minutes from the end when Blank levelled the scores.

The shape of the game was inevitable, with the home side throwing everything into it as the visitors sat as a defence for the match on their opponents' ground, and the visitors breaking out of their massed defence only for the occasional swift, lightning attack. The home team were frequently launched by their

From Norman Fox
The Hague, March 3
Den Haag 4 West Ham 2
West Ham United's last chance
of salvaging something from a
season that began so optimisti-
cally and has drifted into anony-
mity looked to be taken from
them here in a European Cup
Winners' Cup quarter-final first
leg tie. They conceded four goals
in the first half, and suffered
badly from poor refereeing before
making a splendid second half
recovery that still gives them a
reasonable chance of reaching the
semi-final round after the return
at Upton Park.

Blank puts his

John Downie
Sachsenring 1

There is a dreadful sameness about the first-leg matches of all European cup ties nowadays. Celtic's quarter-final tie with Borussia Dortmund in Zurich was no exception. In the European Cup Winners' Cup at Parkhead last night was attacked incessantly throughout the match, but the visitors were one when Dalglish scored after 42 minutes and they were caught by a breakout two minutes from the end when Blank swelled the score.

The shape of the game was inevitable, with the home side throwing everything into the attack, and the visitors' defence for the match on their opponents' ground, and the visitors breaking out of their massed defence only for the occasional swift, lightening strike.

They were finally launched by the

FOR MATCHES PLAYED
FEBRUARY 28th

LIVERPOOL

WEEK SHARE

24

FOR EIGHT GOES

4 DRAWS £7.25
Nothing Barred
9 HOMES Void (See Rule 8g)
Stakes may be used in pay-

ment of clients next entries.
Nothing Barred
3 AWAYS\$21.75
3 HOME TEAMS
{Falling to score} \$1.05
3 AWAY TEAMS
{Scoring 2 or more}... \$2.90

S POOLS, LIVERPOOL

EAST LONDON MAN
E29L996
LION

4 DRAWS.....£10.50

10 HOMES.....£17-75

4 AWAYS.....£20-00

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

credibly versatile Mansveld was up in the penalty area to score from the rebound. At that point West Ham were

Writing some dazzling footwork by himself. M. Kase (Yokohama F. Marinos) had ventured upfield and a header against the Dinamo 10 minutes from the end.

Three years ago, in the competition and in round, Liverpool club Dinamo and went on to Uefa Cup as well as the division championship. The

keeper, Croy, with a long punt
an isolated winger on the half-
line.

[illegible]

European Cup
Quarter-final round (first leg)
Newcastle (2) 0, Liverpool (1) 1

[illegible]

being policed by Kennedy
edge of the area, fell dramati
The Belgian referee, Alfred
court pointed to the spot

[illegible]

Ireland		Wales		Scotland		England		Ireland		Wales		Scotland		England	
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Swansea	31	12	9	10	46	38	35	up front, yet all the action was							
Torquay	33	13	7	12	35	48	44	the other end. Smith and H							
Rochdale	33	10	12	9	32	34	33	looked somewhat happier							
Crusoe	34	4	13	10	45	38	31	while Thompson continued to							
Cambridge	34	10	11	13	37	45	31								
Stockport	34	10	11	13	37	45	31								

Laurel	2:00	Morris	Newport	32	10	8	13	11	27	39	the giant's joint. Ten minutes
Laurel	2:00	Morris	Newport	32	10	8	13	11	27	39	the end he joined the attack
Laurel	2:00	Morris	Newport	32	10	8	13	11	27	39	headed Kennedy's free kick a
Laurel	2:00	Morris	Newport	32	10	8	13	11	27	39	the bar.
Laurel	2:00	Morris	Newport	32	10	8	13	11	27	39	By this time the arrogant id
Laurel	2:00	Morris	Newport	32	10	8	13	11	27	39	had given way on feet, and s

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Collingwood Queen Mary's Hastings 12; Sir Adam Borthase 33. Gayton, Harrow 28.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: (1) Kinnear, Barrow, 12. Kinnear, 3.

Dundee Utd (3) 5 **Ayr Utd (0) 0**

Reid
McAdam (3)
Hegarty

to a pinnacle of excitement those who still were suffering hangovers of yesterday's Fas...
scientists annual Tuesday ca

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup; semi-final round (first leg); 1st, Kettering o/o Premier division; Dover 2, Bedford 1; Wimbledon o/o Cambridge 0; Bournemouth o/o Northampton 1; Sturbridge o/o Exeter City 1; Southend Town 1, Sudbury 2; Milton Keynes o/o Redditch 3.

various (Northampton, 3.0; Oxford
versus v Oxfordshire (2.30).

Kovalev and Curry in cliff-hanger but they could fall to E German

Squash rackets

ready for today's onslaught

Judge	Koralev	Curry	Hoffman	Santee
1 (GB)	9.44	9.68	9.28	9.16
2 (US)	9.48	9.48	9.24	9.28

COMPULSORY DANCE

3 (USSR)	9.76	9.44	9.56	9.36
4 (Swe)	9.60	9.32	9.36	9.12
5 (Can)	9.56	9.48	9.16	9.12
6 (Fro)	9.56	9.44	9.08	9.12
7 (Jap)	9.58	9.56	9.12	9.12
8 (ECG)	9.60	9.26	9.50	9.40
9 (Pol)	9.72	9.32	9.50	9.40

The above marks have been compiled from the compulsory figures and the short programme, as determined according to the rules of the I.F.S.F. The marks from the free programme tonight both for technical merit and artistic impression were also compiled from the same source and are as follows:

The winner is the man with five in a majority in nine first places, in the case of a tie the man with the most second places. The skater with the most second places or better in five first places or equal firsts.

Miss Newman ready for today's onslaught

This dolesterous and exciting match was contested at a fierce pace that neither could consistently maintain. But at least it prepared

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: Miss Cogswell (Australia) beat Miss T. Lewis, 2-0. Miss B. McKee (Australia) beat Miss J. G. 2-1.

Leeward islands made to fight for runs

and George Allen	was not out
Cassidy	3
INDIAN FIVE	
Sherman, C. Richards, R. Williams,	64
R. Williams, C. Roberts, B. Will-	
son, J. Williams, G. Corlette	58
P. Williams, R. Williams, S. Roberts	59
Venezkyaschka, not out	1
Total (6 wickets down)	106

LEEWARD ISLANDS: First Innings
 a. Lewis, c Madan Lal, b Prasanna 17
 1. Comache, not out 30
 1. Allan, not out 37

Allen, Not out	26	had all the shirt when the Navy
Extras (6-6, 1-1-1)	25	traced, but were sunk without
Total 1 wk:	80	Ground last Saturday.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-45.		Judging from an explosive be-
SOVLING (to date): Prasanna, 10-		gimmed yesterday and, overall, a
David L., 8-7-0; Bole, 4-10-		spirited victory.

Rosslyn Park's extra fine

By Gordon Allan

...professional athletics. The great American middle-distance runner said at a press conference...

arked by nostalgia that a series of injuries had forced him to abandon the professional circuit which he had been competing for the past four years. He was badly injured in the last five minutes after the Loughborough defence had successfully withstood a hammering for most of the second half. Park's little extra fitness

There was plenty of rapid movement in the early stages, and

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS

Giant among men

The Eldon Pitt
By Stanley Ayling
(Collins, £6.50)

The stock of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, has been seen as many up and down in value as that of the gilt-edged bonds with which he flooded the market to win an Empire. Only his achievement as a war leader, culminating in the Year of Victories of 1759, has gone unchallenged.

For more than 60 years Basil Williams's two-volume *Life* has remained, for all its antiquity and flagging, the best of its kind. But time and Sir Lewis Namier have taken their toll and it is to the credit of Stanley Ayling that *The Eldon Pitt* provides us with a more up-to-date and realistic re-examination without devaluing the currency of Pitt's reputation altogether.

Pitt was the first and for a long time the last of England's chief ministers who was beholden neither to the Crown nor to a ruling oligarchy for his power. His appeal was directed over the heads of the Court and the political establishment to "the people". Mr Ayling points out quite rightly that "the people" in eighteenth-century politics had nothing to do with democracy or any new-fangled notions like that, but in fact referred to the City merchants and even the country squires who were beginning to challenge the

Whig noblemen with their money and votes. It was this consciousness of opposition forces which was the base of his power, and when he failed to keep in touch with it he fell.

When Pitt was supplanted by Butte on the accession of George III "the darling Minister" might yet have stayed to take a major and decisive part in shaping the destinies of his country with the backing of popular support. But Pitt, playing on his vanity (and his indecisiveness) persuaded the Great Commoner to accept a peerage for his wife and £3,000 a year for himself. In a brilliant public relations exercise, Pitt then used the *London Gazette* in an unprecedented manner to proclaim both title and anxiety to the world. The damage to Pitt was instant and, as it turned out, lasting: his reputation in the City and the shires was never really the same again.

And yet, such was the force of his personality and the achievement of his Year of Victoria that, when he died in 1778 and all round was gloom and defeat, it suited King and country to salute the memory of one who, however briefly, had brought sunshine and glory to his country.

Mr Ayling has already proved his mastery of the period by a fine and readable life of George III in which he shed new light on the King's "madness". With Pitt also he has

scope for medical and psychological analysis, though he is at a loss fully to explain the relationship between Pitt's chronic attacks of gout and the extended fits of depression which removed him from the public and political scene for months at a time and left him sinking deeper into melancholia, "physically and mentally shipwrecked" as the end of his second administration. Nor can we be quite certain whether Pitt's sisters, Ann and Elizabeth, were mad, dory or merely eccentric, and whether it was hereditary or only catching.

The merit of this engaging and most readable biography is that it places both Pitt's character and his achievement in the perspective of his day. Ayling makes a timely contribution to the Bicentennial in showing that the Eldon Pitt, second to none in his defence of the rights of the American colonists, over internal security, without representation, refused to contemplate independence or anything other than colonial status for America. Looked at across the chasm of two centuries, Pitt was no doubt wrong in this, as in other views. Seen through the wrong end of the telescope, he may seem a diminished figure now; but in his day he was unarguably a giant among men.

Michael Wolff

Genuinely nice guy

A Ford, Not a Lincoln
The Decline of American Political Leadership
By Richard Reeves
(Hutchinson, £3.95)

It is quite untrue that Lyndon Johnson said that Gerald Ford was so dumb that he could not walk and chew gum at the same time. The outspoken Texan was incapable of being so prissy. What he actually said was, "Jerry Ford is so dumb that he can't fart and chew gum at the same time."

We have Richard Reeves to thank for rescuing this typical example of LBJ's earthy humour from the oblivion to which it was consigned by official Boswells determined to make him sound as mealy-mouthed as

other politicians. One of these days, Reeves must write the definitive Johnson biography, but meanwhile he has written what could well be Ford's political obituary.

His reporter's notebook on Ford's first 100 days is a splendid read, very funny without being too malicious, and serious in intent. Reeves sets out to prove that the man from Grand Rapids is not fit to be President of the United States, and he will convince many of his readers.

Ford is a genuinely nice guy, which makes him a genuinely admirable President because of an accident of history. He has never stopped stumbling, and I am not thinking of those misadventures on the ski slopes or aircraft steps.

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A Real Winner from
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THE DAY OF CHAMINUKA
'An exciting & gripping adventure'
Daily Telegraph
COLLINS

Prose poet of memory

Carlyle Past and Present

Edited by K. J. Fielding and Roger L. Tarr
(Vision, £4.95)

These ten original and scholarly contributions are justifiably introduced as "A Collection of New Essays". New they certainly are, in that, unlike most groupings from *Academe* which tend towards pompous pedantry and insularity, they present a common vigour of intellect and a refreshing vitality and enthusiasm for their subject, mainly concerned to "know down" the "black or white" divisions and look at the man and his work through truly contemporary eyes. That Carlyle is not dead and buried is clear from G. B. Tennyson's admirable "Carlyle Today" points out, some 1,200 books and articles have been written about him to date, a figure which certainly stresses influence.

John Clibbe writes about *Sartor Resartus*, Carole Moore about Carlyle and Mathematics, G. Robert Strange about *Past and Present*, George R. Ford about Carlyle and Dickens, David J. DeLaura about Carlyle and Arnold, "The Religious Issue", Jules P. Seigal about *Letter-Day Pamphlets*, Arthur A. and Yvonne H. Adrian and Morse Peckham produce two pieces about Frederick the Great, C. R. Saunders about Carlyle's view of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Professor Fielding about Carlyle and Frodo. Nothing about The

French Revolution and *Cromwell*, although both are mentioned in passing, and mention this, because *The French Revolution* is a fantastic book, call it what you will, anti-history, historical fiction, which was written at the end of the 19th century by a man who was a novelist (Dickens, Gaskell, Trollope) and *Cromwell*, surely, both as psychologically revealing about its author as is *Frederick the Great*.

The enigma of Carlyle is that here we have a tempestuous radical who had his moments of rancour (I suggest domestic reasons for this) when he wrote *Letter-Day Pamphlets* which incensed Mill, brought Carlyle popularity in his time and too often one demands him in contemporary eyes, a moment of rancour with *Frederick* whose homosexuality surely attracted Carlyle's intense homosexuality. Alternately classified as prophet, teacher, historian, prose-poet, Carlyle is perhaps best described in G. B. Tennyson's words as "a precursor of the Symbolist Movement". His was a world of symbols, one whose art was symbolically autobiographical and self-revealing; he used history and social issues to debate the complexities of his own character in a form derived from the craft of fiction. This is, to a general extent, what comes through the comment of these essays. Moreover that his work must be wholly related to his *Reminiscences*, autobiographi-

Cultural history of the Pacific

The Art of Easter Island

By Thor Heyerdahl

(Allen & Unwin, £21)

With the two volumes of archaeological and miscellaneous papers published in 1961 and 1963, this massive volume forms the corpus of Thor Heyerdahl's research on Easter Island; and it is on these volumes, together with his *American Indians in the Pacific* (1952), that his contribution to the study of the Pacific will be assessed. Like his other works, it is interesting, easy to read, but also a serious and of considerable importance. It is a pity that some reservations are unavoidable.

Heyerdahl's achievement has always tended to be either exaggerated or under-estimated. For this he is himself partly responsible, for on occasion he seems to write as an advocate rather than an impartial assessor. Once again in this volume, an opportunity of bringing in a reference to South America is missed. It is like subliminal advertising.

evidence is not always accurately presented or used in a wholly legitimate way. One or two examples from this volume must suffice. On page 43 he refers to a wood gorger inscribed glyphs in the British Museum, which he says was in the possession of a named Maori chief at Waikeke in New Zealand in 1851. George Grey, All the details are correctly quoted, but unfortunately they refer to a different object (a Maori wood box) with a totally dissimilar number. On page 180 the animals represented on *tapa* (barkcloth) headresses "bear a strong resemblance to the feline" (there are no indigenous felines in Polynesia). On page 221 these have become "the feline heads of the *tapa* figures". And a last example of "And a last example of a British Museum figure it is pointed out that "its early museum catalogue entry directly precedes that of the wooden hand collected during Cook's visit in 1774". True; but the entry was made late in the nineteenth century, and the

contiguity has no significance whatever. The reader has been put on guard: now to the book's solid value. It provides a lavishly illustrated catalogue of Easter Island pieces in collections throughout the world, with copious notes, and so will be essential to serious students and scholars. Of especial value is the demonstration that the repertoire of the Easter Island wood carver was much wider than the few types which are well known—the emaciated ancestor figures, the twisted reptilian forms, the bird-men. Heyerdahl has interesting things to say about the great stone sculptures, but these have been discussed in one of his previous books. What is new and important here is the detailed account of the smaller stone sculptures found in caves where they had been concealed by their owners. He shows that some of these had left the island fairly early, but they have often not been exhibited because they are relatively unattractive or were thought to

show European influence, acknowledging that these produced modern fakes or that others are replications of the original forms. The will differ on the individual pieces cannot be missed.

Finally there is a list of features of these sculptures, recurring in Peru, all Mexico; which, on the whole, seem to be a good choice. These few found in Polynesia missed as having value. Some of the are hard to detect in the original, but there are some on aspects of Maori, with which seems to be less of a valuable contribution to the history of art and culture. B. A. L. C.

Soul sisters

Fathers and Daughters
Russian Women in Revolution
By Cathy Porter
(Virago, £5.95)

Five Sisters
Women Against the Tsar
Edited by Barbara Alpern Engel and Clifford N. Rosenthal
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.50)

It was perhaps to be expected. Two books appear roughly at the same time on the women who shared and suffered in the revolutionary movement which led up to the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881. The explanation probably is that we are coming up to the centenary and, more positively, there is a growing concern in women's part in history. Fortunately the two books differ in content and approach. Miss Porter gives a survey of the American editors provide basic documents.

Miss Porter opens with a spirited volley—"male historians have consistently deleted women from the record"—which is of course intended to make us hop. So it does, but largely in surprise. One had thought that it was precisely in the history of the Russian nineteenth-century revolutionary movement that women's courage and vision had been most honoured. Sofia Perovskaya (changed for her part in the Tsar's assassination), Vera Figner (sentenced to life imprisonment), Vera Zasulich (who shot General Kuropatkin), and Spiridonova (who shot General Lukashov) are remembered with respect and awe by anyone who has read Russian revolutionary memoirs. Their valor is likewise recorded in general, not all I agree with the serious history of the period.

Having made her purpose clear Miss Porter carries it out in a workmanlike way. She focuses on Tsar Alexander's reign, 1855-81, but begins adjusting her lens far back in Russian history. Indeed it is the first part of the book, intro-

ducing the actual plots, that is the more valuable. After tracing the painfully slow raising of women's status from their early plight when so many were drudges of serfs—that is, drudges of the impact which the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 had on "the woman question".

Many of the smaller landowners sank into poverty when their serfs left them, and their daughters demanded the more forcefully to be allowed to leave for work in the towns. But satisfying work required education, and the first young women's movement was for teachers, often in night schools and Sunday schools outside working hours. Then came the demand for entry into universities and, when this was largely frustrated, for education in Switzerland and abroad. The new and older minds looked first at Russia's social ills in the factories and on the farms, and then at the political causes.

Such was the background of many of the women revolutionaries. Miss Porter portrays them individually, drawing on Russian and other sources, and research at the London School of Slavonic Studies and elsewhere.

Miss Engel and Mr Rosenthal have introduced and edited substantial extracts from memoirs by five women revolutionaries of the period. All keep their own style, but the extracts from Vera Figner is very rightly one of the best. The only pity is that it could not contain the later and nobler part of the memoirs which convey the astonishing strength of character during the imprisonment that lasted twenty years. Vera Zasulich comes out in a curiously muffled manner once she had fired the shot. Most moving are the tributes which all five women pay to the courage, the kindness and the intelligence and directness of Sofia Perovskaya who was to die on the scaffold. The book is well worth reading.

Iverach McDonald

The Opium War, by Brian Inglis (Hodder & Stoughton, £5.25). Described by a leading practitioner as "the safest and most gentlemanlike speculation I am aware of", the illicit sale of opium to the Chinese was vital to the flagging economy in the early nineteenth century, and provided the British with ready money with which to meet an ever-growing appetite for China tea. For years the Canton authorities connived at the trade, so the Emperor's eventual decision to enforce the ban on opium was greeted in Britain with a familiar blend of righteous indignation and business realpolitik (if we did not smuggle it, the Americans would). Gladstone's passionate disapproval, Palmerston's retort to the gunboat. A first-rate account.

The Kings and Queens of Scotland, by Caroline Bingham (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.95). For those of us who may be familiar with Macbeth, Robert the Bruce and Mary Queen of Scots, but are not too sure about the monarchs in between, this brief but immensely enjoyable collection will prove invaluable; it is also an admirable introduction to Scotland's history from the founding of the monarchy in the sixth century by Fergus (a native of 'Arcturion') to the death of Bonnie Prince Charles's brother, Cardinal York, in 1807. Thanks to persistent English interference, Scotland's monarchs were a fairly feeble lot; as an attractive appendix, it has been chosen the Stewart's themselves had a pleasing talent for poetry.

Reasons of State

By Alejo Carpentier

Translated by Frances Partridge
(Collins, £4.95)

Wilfred and Eileen

By Jonathan Smith

Until the Greyhound Comes

By Garnett Anderson

(Barrie & Jenkins, £3.95)

The President has been on a

bender.

He has spent the night in a

brothel with a whore dressed

as a nun. Ahead of him

stretches a morning of civilized

discourse with an urbane and

distinguished academician.

It is early days in the twen-

tieth century. Europe bristles

with self confidence. Life in

Paris is good.

Then comes news from the

President's Central American

field. A revolution has

broken out. He hurries home

and suppresses it with a bar-

baric brutality that mocks and

defiles the cultured and sophis-

ticated life he led in Paris.

Thus opens Alejo Carpentier's

stunning novel, *Reasons of*

State. This is an immense and

generous book; immense in its

conception and penetration of

the ruthless mechanics of

power, generous in its charac-

terization and breadth of vision.

The basic story is simple. The

President crushes two revolu-

tions in his country with cruel

gives a wickedly comic sheen to

many of the events through

which he lives. Europe in

tumult, the conflict between

Latin and German cul-

tures, the new wars versus

the old, force versus reason,

the author views it with a

delicious tart irony.

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Mr Smith is the miniaturist.

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Outwardly his novel is a

simple story of young love

thwarted by parents and war

and fidelity. Filled by devo-

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ARTS

Lockenspiel

Alan Blyth

Reducing his activities to the BBC, Sir William has increased his repertoire. He is now the London Orchestra's artistic director, artistic director of the Bath Festival, artistic director of the Epsom Festival, artistic director of the Dartington Hall School, teaches at the Royal College of Music, writes and lectures and plays the piano—concerts a year, one at the Royal College of Music, one at the Dartington Hall on Monday, one at the Royal College of Music on Tuesday, one at the Royal College of Music on Wednesday, one at the Royal College of Music on Thursday, one at the Royal College of Music on Friday, one at the Royal College of Music on Saturday, one at the Royal College of Music on Sunday.

not just of contemporary works but of all the music against which he has increased his repertoire. He is now the London Orchestra's artistic director, artistic director of the Bath Festival, artistic director of the Epsom Festival, artistic director of the Dartington Hall School, teaches at the Royal College of Music, writes and lectures and plays the piano—concerts a year, one at the Royal College of Music, one at the Dartington Hall on Monday, one at the Royal College of Music on Tuesday, one at the Royal College of Music on Wednesday, one at the Royal College of Music on Thursday, one at the Royal College of Music on Friday, one at the Royal College of Music on Saturday, one at the Royal College of Music on Sunday.

Covent Garden makes the grade at La Scala

MILAN, March 3

A little before 11 o'clock last night the Covent Garden Opera Company completed two firsts and a second. They made their debut at the Scala and simultaneously gave the Milanese their first sight of Berlioz's *Benvenuto Cellini*. They could not claim to be number one opera company to play at La Scala—honour had already been seized by the Bolshoi—but at least they were there in the second position. Two golds and a silver is a very fair evening's work.

Cellini received the most enthusiastic of receptions from the Scala audience and deserved every handclap. It is not an easy house to conquer the Milanese have a habit of being cool, particularly before singers they do not know, although Elizabeth Harwood and Nicolai Gedda in the *Cellini* cast are regular visitors. They also sang about 15 minutes after the performance. Last night the applause continued 15 minutes after the curtain-fall, with the upper rows of the theatre showing the way. The local press this morning all commented on the warmth of the greeting as being something quite exceptional.

A week or two ago it was London revival Cellini looked an odd choice to start the Scala season. The first night had seen somewhat lacklustre. There was, too, a defiant touch about a French opera in the original language to an Italian audience, even though a sizable chunk of the EEC was represented in the house. Should *Benvenuto Cellini* have been the one to ring the curtain? Yesterday morning Colin Davis had no doubts.

"Grimes has too domestic a beginning. What possible better start is there than that Cellini overture. We're really going to make them jump."

Jump they did, and Davis himself was the undisputed star of the evening. The overture was electric and the current was kept running through the opera until the final curtain. It began there in the pit. The technique of these first nights is to bring soloists, chorus and orchestra up to performance peak at the right moment. Colin Davis has proved himself a remarkable good conductor during the afternoon there was a proper impatience at waiting for the signal for the "Off".

Probably the atmosphere was helped by advance knowledge of the opera. The Scala's *Benvenuto Cellini* was the weekend one of the Scala's opera series, which is not in London for tonight's *La Cenerentola*, helped Davis reset his orchestra following the local house plan. The result was a glittering clarity of sound, particularly from the woodwind and brass. And almost certainly the players appreciated the spaciousness of the Scala's ample pit.



Elizabeth Harwood and Nicolai Gedda taking a curtain call at La Scala

Already there is discontent at returning to the cramped conditions back in London. Colin Davis has long campaigned to get rid of the "shell" under the Covent Garden stage and extend the pit into the auditorium. "We've got to make alterations in any case when we do Henze's *The River*. If we have a success tonight then I think John Tooley and the board should give us more playing room." Sir Claus Moser, Covent Garden's chairman who is in Milan for the opening, when challenged said it was a fair deal. Now one half of the bargain has been kept. Apart from Davis the two heros of the evening were the chorus, who have improved out of all measure over the past few months under the guidance of Robin Stapleton, and Nicolai Gedda who was in his sweetest and most crystalline form. In London he had sounded tired. Not so in Milan. When Gedda sings "Sur les monts" as he did last night then it becomes obvious why even at 50 he is still first tenor choice in most French operas. Elizabeth Harwood was in winning vocal form at Teresa, although she has yet to regain the sparkle on stage that characterized her singing on stage a couple of years ago.

Anne Howells achieved a sizable personal success with Asciano's last-act aria; the Scala has a deadish patch or two on stage, but Miss Howells, either by chance, direction or sheer musicianship, chose the brightest spot of all and was duly rewarded. Other excellent contributions came from David Ward, the first Pope to appear before the Scala footlights, and from Robert Lloyd in the small part of Bernardino. John Copley made the *mardi gras* festivities swing, and on precisely the right date too. No ashes were needed for penitents' heads this morning.

In practically every way this *Cellini* was unrecognizable as the continuation of the January and February run of London performances. The sense of occasion helps; the benefits coming from a company being thrust together for even a few days are almost certainly greater. John Tooley has no doubts.

"When we came back from Berlin and Munich six years ago [the Opera's] only other tour in the past 20 years," I drew up a 10-year plan, which included three trips to Europe. One of them, to celebrate the EEC entry, was for a triple interchange between Paris, Milan and ourselves. But Paris dropped out because they thought they had not built up a sufficiently big repertoire; in a way our presence at La Scala now has sprouted from that original idea. I think we might manage that Paris swap in three years' time, and I'm having talks with both Munich and Vienna on exchanges. There's even the possibility of Japan. When the Royal Ballet was out there it was suggested that the Opera should come to Tokyo and Osaka, but that's a particularly heavy bill for someone like me to go abroad about every three years." Sir Claus, who had just joined the conversation, went along with that proposal.

So here in Milan it is one up for the Opera. The Scala opens tomorrow night and *La Clemenza di Tito*, conducted by John Pritchard, follows. Today is Rest Day and most of the company are off to Busseto, which nurtured the Scala's favourite child. Perhaps when Covent Garden next come back to town they might draw bring a Verdi production.

John Higgins

A clean palette and a breath of fresh air

RPO/Stern Festival Hall

Max Harrison

The solo instrument makes a most unexpected kind of entry in Mozart's *A Major Violin Concerto*, ignoring the obvious attractions of the theme that have already been strayed the orchestra, and playing a cadenza-like adagio passage.

I have never heard this rendered to more striking effect than by Isaac Stern on Tuesday, and he made it seem like a movement of calm before the proverbial storm. The rest of the opening movement did not quite live up to the art, for the soloist, as if in reaction to that initial mood of tranquillity, played in a rather more assertively virtuosic manner than was appropriate for a work by Mozart when he was 11.

Such forceful high spirits were present at his wife's first Turkish section of the first Rondo, where they had especially prompt support from the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Antal Dorati. Beautiful, also, was Mr Stern's timing of the little cadenza which leads back from the Turkish episode to the movement's chief material, and in the Adagio he sustained a remarkable feeling of contemplation.

After Mozart, and perhaps

especially after Mozart in A major, Prokofiev's Violin Concerto No 1 might seem an unemotional work, possibly even one of no great sincerity, yet Mr Stern showed that was not so. Indeed, he identified with the music far more wholeheartedly and gave a brilliant performance. He showed in particular that although Prokofiev's three movements, a grotesque scherzo, might appear to be casually episodic, especially when coming after an eighteenth-century classic, they form a shapely whole, at least when all details are perfectly articulated, as on this occasion.

One can easily agree with Szeged, who established the work in the repertoire, that its fascination lies in "its mixture of fairylike naivety and daring savagery in layout and texture", and both soloist and conductor gave due emphasis on Tuesday to both. Predominant, however, was the strident lyricism that is unique to early Prokofiev, and seems to represent, in the Russian music of its time, a clean palette and a breath of fresh air. Mr Stern's rather metallic violin tone was exactly right here, too.

Stravinsky's *Firebird* was a different kind of revolt against the Russian musical establishment from Prokofiev, yet the 1919 suite from this ballet called forth similar qualities from Mr Dorati, who made every note taut and propulsive, a riot of disciplined colour.

Amadeus Quartet

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

Many a modern father houses to be present at his wife's first *accouchement*. Mozart preferred to write a string quartet at the time, so legend relates, and it was that D minor work K421, which the Amadeus Quartet chose to open their programme on Tuesday before Cecil Aronowitz joined them in a pair of the composer's string quintets.

The concert was one of the seven on the South Bank in which the Amadeus, with guests, are playing quartets and quintets. The trio of Menuetto had its simple lyrical charm. A touch of pathos in the finale was not allowed to lessen appreciation of contrapuntal cunning.

In the opening movement of the G minor quintet sforzandos sounded imposed rather than growing from inner tension. But comfort stole into the Menuetto's Trio with beautiful subtlety, and the valedictory Adagio was all the more moving for the group's exquisitely refined, ethereal understatement. Rightly, too, after an outstandingly tense, throbbing introduction, the finale was a thoughtful and carefully major-key homecoming.

The Bells

Greenwich

Irving Wardle

Except as an extension of Greenwich's evenings of Victorian music, there is no obvious explanation for this mummified revival.

Thanks to Henry Irving *The Bells* remains a amusing title; but, as Marius Goring revealed years ago, the piece is more than a silly old melodrama. It has an interesting subject, the case of a man who commits murder in order to live an upright life, and it works out his retribution with a Dickensian flair for nightmare psychology. It is certainly not a suitable play for museum treatment.

That, however, is what it gets from Eric Thompson, whose production opens with a demure concert party leading to an improbably rude climax, before proceeding to play with an equal disregard for everything except period stylization.

The aim is not so much to make fun of *Louis* as to put everything in idiosyncrasy, just as the unbelievably neat stage with its backdrop snowscape is framed

in Peter Rice's false presentism. Anachronistically evoking the origins of melodrama, there is a pit pianist to announce entrances, apply ominous chords and accompany sentimental duets during scene changes.

Asides are signalled with evil green light cues and when ever Burgomaster Mathias is left in guilty solitude it promptly changes from midday to twilight.

Gamely pursuing the required style, the company perform with a degree of artificiality in which I prefer not to dwell. Amid this forced jollity, the Burgomaster arrives in the person of Freddie Jones, fresh from his nasty shock with the mesmerist. If the play is about anything, it is about the collapse of the community's most powerful resident; but Mr Jones, pallid and haunted, telegraphing his dread with a shaking hand as he reaches for the decanter, is a broken man from the start.

I am assuming that everything in the show is deliberate. But from the crudely inserted sound effects and the sight of a stagehand clearing up the debris of one of Mathias's visions, I may be wrong.



Photograph by Donald Cooper

Bob Hornery and, in front, Freddie Jones

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

ART EXHIBITIONS

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Labour prepares to fight for survival in Scotland

Is the Labour Party in Scotland on the point of collapse? A good many people believe that it is. It has been badly mauled recently in local by-elections; it is divided on devolution; and now there is the breakaway Scottish Labour Party to offer a home to Labour dissidents who do not wish to go so far as supporting the SNP. The question matters more than students of political form because only Labour can block the march of the SNP. Although it was only from Conservatives that the SNP took seats in October 1974, a further Nationalist advance would be mostly at the expense of Labour. So the fate of Scotland hinges on the fate of Labour in Scotland.

That depends partly on the success of the Scottish Labour Party in enticing Labour voters away from their old attachment. The SLP offers a double appeal: to those who want to go further than the Government on devolution without rushing to independence, and to those who believe that the British Labour Party had lost its socialist soul. The SLP makes much of the White Paper's failure to honour the commitment on devolution in the Labour Manifesto for Scotland. That commitment—to set up a legislative assembly with substantial powers over the crucial areas of decision making in Scotland—was written in politician's ink, but it is interpreted by the SLP to require devolution in the industrial field.

At the same time the SLP is taking care to broaden its attack beyond devolution. This emphasizes that the SLP is an alternative party, not a one-issue group within the Labour movement. It fits the political personality of Mr Jim Sillars, the forceful and articulate MP for South Ayrshire around whom the party has been built. And it must be an attraction for those who like a bit of fervour in their politics, which one would have to be very perceptive to find in the Labour Party in Scotland at the moment. It is significant that the SLP believes that more than half its recruits have joined for this reason not for devolution.

The drawback is that the SLP cannot hope to unite all Labour's strong devolutionists under its banner because many of them would not consider swallowing the more left-wing policies of Mr Sillars and his followers. But a more serious problem, as it must be for all splinter parties, is that of credibility. Recent British political experience has not been encouraging for breakaways. The name "Reverie" is often heard in Scottish political circles these days.

The party clearly depends much on Mr Sillars personally. Watching him speaking to some 60 people last month in a village in his constituency one was aware that this was a traditional Labour audience whose loyalty in this instance was directed to their MP rather than their party. Elsewhere he has had large meetings. The launching of the party has been well publicized

Many strong devolutionists do not swallow the left-wing policies of Mr Sillars

and the number of journalists among its active supporters, quite apart from any other factor, should ensure that it does not suffer from lack of attention. But it is easier to believe that Mr Sillars will be returned to Westminster than to see him taking colleagues with him—even Mr John Robertson of Paisley, the other MP to have joined the party.

The trade union organizations are actively hostile and the SLP relies for its money on individual subscriptions. Enough has come in to open well located offices in Glasgow to appoint a full-time secretary to the party. But while they have 17 branches around Scotland, they cannot hope to field a candidate in more than four or five constituencies if there is an early election or in more than a dozen if best not matter how long this delayed. But even if the SLP does not establish itself as a credible alternative at a general election, it can still undermine confidence in the Labour Party in Scotland.

How, then, is Labour meeting the challenge facing it in Scotland today? Not as a united party: here remain the convinced anti-devolutionists. But among the rest there is a general movement to a compromise position where the majority of Labour's strong devolutionists are united with the majority of the Labour Party in Scotland. If it had not been for their advocacy, the Scottish Council of the Labour Party would not have agreed so readily to a special meeting in Glasgow in August, 1974, to take the devolution plunge. Now one of the main champions of devolution that day, Mr Alex Ferry, Scottish organizer of the AUEW, feels that they rushed into the commitment too quickly. His second thoughts have come partly from thinking more

deeply about the practical difficulties involved in setting up an assembly for Scotland within the framework of the United Kingdom and partly from the response on the shop-floor.

Mr Ferry does not want to renounce the commitment now, but he is anxious that nothing should be done to weaken the industrial unity of the United Kingdom. Other trade unionists, while not having undergone the same change of heart, have come to broadly similar conclusions. Within the trade unions there has been a shift in the emphasis of the debate now that they are forced to go into the specifics of devolution. There is a belief that the main impetus for industrial development in Scotland must come from the United Kingdom Government. The ground should be cleared of the practical decisions. At the same time there is a popular demand, for which political expression must be found, for more direct power in Scotland to provide jobs and stimulate the prosperity of the Scottish economy.

This mixture of pressures produced the new compromise last month adopted by the executive of the Scottish Council of the Labour Party. The most important feature of this agreement was that the Scottish Development Agency should be responsible entirely to the assembly but that the Secretary of State should retain his other powers for industrial development.

There are some who appreciate the illogicality of splitting up responsibility for industrial development in this way, but the proposal is now receiving the surest compliment for any political compromise—acceptance by those who do not believe in it.

A majority of Scottish Labour MPs accept it, as they agree with other provisions in the executive package including getting rid of what have become known as the "colonial governors" powers of the Secretary of State. But while the MPs feel that an alternative method must be found of appointing the assembly's chief executive, they do not believe that it would be appropriate to leave this to the Crown as the decision might well require a close and detailed knowledge of Scottish politics. One possibility they are considering is that the responsibility might be given to a group of two or three senior Scottish privy councillors.

But it is highly probable that the executive's main proposals will be approved by the Scottish Council of the Labour Party at Tron later this month and will form the basis on which the party will fight its campaign: devolution not separation; no successful this will be well served partly on economic conditions. But Labour is under no illusion about the size of the task. It knows that if an election were held now, it would lose many seats.

Geoffrey Smith

An article on the Scottish Conservatives will appear next week.

Why the flow of immigrants to Britain could ruin the West Indies



West Indians arriving in Britain at the peak of the immigration boom: now there is serious concern at the continuous drain of brain power from the islands.

West Indians see independence as the key to Utopia—as important a milestone as emancipation. Yet there is no real chance of the islands of the West Indies surviving economically on their own without a reappraisal of the disastrous effect of the continuous drain of man and brain power from the area.

While Canada and the United States have curbed the flow of immigrants by tightening their immigration laws, Britain relies on the 1972 immigration rules which allow dependants under 18 to settle here and students and visitors to enter for extended periods. As a result the West Indian islands are being robbed of a steady stream of human resources at a time when they cannot afford to lose them.

To grasp the extent of the problem it is necessary to understand the special situation in the West Indies resulting from widespread casual sexual relationships—a throwback from slavery. Children are born out of wedlock, cared for by the maternal grandmother, and marriage only takes place later. It is not surprising, therefore, that the 100,000 West Indian adults who came to Britain in the 15 years to 1968 came alone but left behind possibly as many as 200,000 children.

While entry officers interpret the 1972 rules as strictly as possible, they are powerless to stop the flow of dependants wishing to join a parent here so long as the sole responsibility test exists. The worry facing West Indian governments is that their children, if not settled in their homeland when they choose, will be left behind and produce children in the islands, such children are also entitled automatically to return and settle in Britain.

Similarly, if a dependent child comes to Britain any child born here attracts British citizenship. If that child then

returns to the West Indies any child that he may then father enjoys his parents' status.

Yet the buck does not stop there. Under the present rules this pattern will go on in perpetuity with an ever growing number of links in the chain of dependants. Unless the sole responsibility test is abandoned the flow will continue for generations.

Because of the differing status of so many of the islands and the varying stages of their political development, no concerted action has so far been possible. Yet it is imperative that the West Indies take some positive lead. A clamp down on irregulars in the sending of remittance money would be one such way.

Remittance money is sent to support children left behind and results in a reduction of tax liability for the parent in Britain. Statutory declarations are sworn by grandparents looking after the children in the West Indies, stating on oath that the money received is spent on the care and upbringing of the child. Yet although the population of

Jamaica is less than two million, almost 530m found its way back here last year. If dependant children are not the sole beneficiaries, where is the money going?

The view that is popularly held is that some of the remittance money goes towards purchasing plots of land or building houses for those West Indians in Britain who wish to prepare for their return home and establish a base from which to operate. Yet so long as the Bank of England demands dollar premiums for land and buildings, repatriation is hindered. Those wishing to return are financially penalized.

Steps could also be taken in the West Indies to prevent the issue of inaccurate birth certificates which facilitate the entry of dependent children, since those under 12 are admitted more easily to Britain and travel at half price.

Reporting people has always been accepted as part of the West Indian way of life. Yet the present situation is having serious repercussions. For example Barbados is forced to

import labour from other islands to cut sugar beet.

The greatest problem facing the smaller islands is the investment they have put into education, which is lost when the dependent child joins a parent in Britain. It would be an advantage if the sole responsibility test was modified so that permission to join could only be granted if the parent had made within five years of the parent's arrival.

But perhaps the most serious issue is the seepage problem, caused by students who stay on and find work after their courses are completed, and visitors on cheap return tickets (only marginally more expensive than a full single fare) who stay beyond their six month entry certificate.

This is reflected in statistics. 50,842 West Indians were admitted to Britain in 1974, but only 44,997 left—a net intake of 5,845. For the first nine months of 1975 there were 54,539 admissions and 50,234 departures—a net intake of 4,305.

Bearing in mind that in 1975, about two thirds of all

the entry certificate in the West Indies visitors, one reads that this is a special attention. Students pose an bleak since once trained they have little to return. Charging the full fee for Commonwealth students the British could afford to of those successfully their courses and home to work.

Bearing in mind Government pressure drives courses for wealth students by year it must be a goal to develop such talent.

If this approach piled with a programme for tapping seas, aid funds, the world's British teach ible for the 60 per cent grant on to pay rates, but also dians, with similar tions.

Instead of our a industries recruiting led West Indian women to come an Britain, we sh encourage the W initiatives to pursue crants to resettle, such attempts ha thwarted by the m most islands to offer prospects in the im tor. Instead, the British help going and vehicles, should be used to equip factories an work at all levels. The West Indies h moved a class, p with Britain. Altho nically maturing, most head off another must make sure th the islands can sta own feet.

Anthony

The author is Consul for Liverpool, Waver

Ronald Butt

An olive branch for the public rather than the union

If there were no crucial by-elections pending, some pretty outspoken criticisms of Mr Prior's and Mrs Thatcher's soft line to the unions would now have been heard from a number of Conservative MPs. The Conservative Party is, however, never inclined to rock the boat in the middle of a fray, and so they were publicly silent.

Depending on how Mrs Thatcher and Mr Prior react from now on, they may even remain silent. Nevertheless, some in the party see Mr Prior's speech, in the words of one Conservative MP, "selling the pass before the battle". It is not that the critics want an aggressive attitude to the unions: far from it. Some of them are critics of the incomes policy pursued by Mr Heath's government, precisely because it is unworkable. They are in conflict with the trade unions. Their argument is simply that it was not necessary at this stage to make a speech apparently pledging (as Mr Prior's at first sight seemed to do) the Conservative Party to renounce any proposed legislative action on industrial relations, and particularly on the closed shop, which they regard as a key question of individual liberty.

Whether Mr Prior's speech actually went as far as this is the key question. But the Conservative critics would not see quite apart from the questions of principle involved, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Prior will have worried many Tory-inclined voters. If people are going to vote Conservative, they want a change: and that includes a change from what many see as the union-dominant posture of the present Government.

So what was it all about? The first thing to be said is that, for good or ill, the two speeches were not attempted to indicate the collective view of the Shadow Cabinet which did, in fact, discuss the whole issue at the recent all-day Friday meeting on economic policy. Mrs Thatcher may have been more cautious than Mr Prior in her own favour for his delicate way of putting things, but they were both trying to say the same thing. What was it?

Certainly this exercise was not envisaged as an olive branch to the unions; indeed there was a certain anxiety when it was discussed behind the scenes that the speeches should not be so interpreted. The intended recipient of the message was not so much the trade unions (though there have had to be private talks with union leaders) as the general public. The Conservatives' researches into public attitudes, and particularly their private opinion polls, have convinced them that people are still extremely uneasy about the Conservative government's handling of industrial relations, and would immediately plunge into conflict with the unions.

The Shadow Cabinet had therefore come to the conclusion that the public had to be convinced that the Conservative government would not seek to bring conflict by having a legislative field-day with trade union affairs, as happened with the ill-fated Industrial Relations Act. This was supposed to be the general consensus behind last Saturday's speeches, supplemented by indication that the Conservatives would deal pragmatically with particular

problems in ways that seemed to be right when the time came.

This brings us back to the question of individual liberty and the closed shop. Mr Prior's speech left the general impression that the Conservatives had become resigned to the closed shop as a general rule though they would like to see a voluntary application of conscience clauses by particular unions.

Yet tucked away in Mr Prior's speech was a sentence which said: "If it does not happen, it will be the duty of government to ensure that effective provision is made". Mrs Thatcher herself dealt at rather greater length with the need for a conscience clause on grounds wider than religious objections, and also on "the right of a person to keep his job when he refuses to join a union on genuine grounds of conscience". She made it clear that conscience must be defined in something wider than religious conscience.

This seems to mean that the Conservative Party would not come in with a battering ram of legislation on the closed shop but that on this issue and on other aspects of industrial relations it would be far easier to legislate on particular abuses when these have become palpable as to have provoked a public outcry. If the unions were in the dock with evidence of their behaviour, such legislation would be far easier to undertake. If they persistently refused to write in their own conscience clauses, then they would rapidly become notorious that the Government could and would legislate with the public behind it.

This was the intended

message, but it certainly got lost in last weekend's speeches. The position is more complex than Mr Prior's speech made it appear, and he is going to have to make the Conservative Party's attitude; greater clarity is needed to remove the impression that great principles have been surrendered. He will have a chance to do this when he addresses his party's Central Council meeting in Norwich a fortnight's time.

Even if one accepts that, in the last analysis, another Conservative administration would in the last resort legislate on the closed shop (though only if the union about it) there seems to me to be another and deeper danger, a passive stance which is now being adopted. The virtual declaration that the Conservative Party no longer has any objection in principle to the closed shop as such, but is only concerned with a minority of conscientious objectors, could itself precipitate the field of closed shops.

It is the fact that one of the great parties of the state has accepted reservations on the subject which has kept it open for so long and one should certainly not disregard the psychological impact on the unions of the retreat from this position which has now been signalled from the Tory camp. If the closed shop becomes the general rule, then the position of a handful of conscientious objectors who can be either dismissed as irrelevant eccentrics, or protected as the same under a voluntary conscience clause, or under a conscience legislation, could really be neither here nor there, as far as most workers are concerned.

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It is quite clear

Conservative leaders said so much on this, now say more if it give the impression servative governme must be a clear thing. It is right the servative Party sh build new bridges to and it has a number tags not possesses Health's government, tings, and it is not qu conatration over policy. For another, much sharper intere mechanics of industri patron.

There is also t not only of union in industrial affairs but attempts to interfere making which is of rather than union. There is no reason t that Mrs Thatcher's Prime's speech is as there would be a weal if the unions decide industrial action bec disapproved, say, o Housing Finance Act, shift of resources public to the priv The Conservatives no making truculent not that they would not before they are an anticipate defiance i court it.

Rather than try exactly what they w relation to the union thetical circumstances would be wiser to c on convincing the ge lic that their general and social policies at tending said so mve it ticular topic of the c Mr Prior will certa say a little more

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The Times Diary

Battling that deadly puff

Down the street an antiquarian bookseller lit up and said: "I'm hooked. I know my limitations." A man smoking in the tunnel under the railway said: "I don't care who else knows but don't tell my wife in the Castle Grounds a man breathing deeply and jogging round the paths said: 'I did not sign the pledge, because I did not think I could make it. But so far so good. Excuse me. I must keep running.'"

In the tobaccoists, the woman behind the counter she had noticed no difference in trade. You didn't expect it, did you? People who smoke don't give up in one day. I feel sorry for them. I wouldn't touch the things myself."

The remarkable thing about the new United States ambassador to London is not that she is a woman but that she is a extraordinarily young. At 4, June Armstrong could be the daughter of several sardines and recently retired American envoy, whose active old age must be regarded with envy by many a British ambassador, forced to retire at a fighting 6.

Last week we had news that Robert Strauss-Hupé is at 72, switching from Stockholm to

Brussels (where he has already been ambassador to Belgium) to take over from David Bruce as permanent representative at Nato. Bruce, a veteran of the London and Peking missions, is finally retiring at 78.

In Peking George Bush, a striping of 51 who has been made head of the CIA, is likely to be succeeded by Thomas Gates, who was Secretary for Defence in the Eisenhower (remember Eisenhower?) administration and who is nearly 70. Robert Murphy, Under-Secretary of State in the same post at 81 still in the sights of President Ford's head-hunters and being tipped as chairman of a new watchdog committee for the CIA.

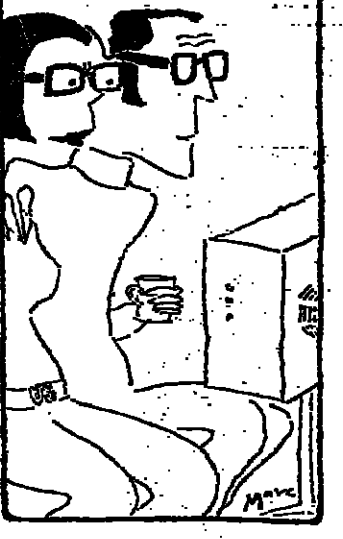
Mr Harrison was entrusted with opening the Vietnam peace talks in Paris in 1968, when he was 77, while the Saigon embassy itself was placed in the seasoned hands of Ellsworth Bunker, who left of the Vietnam War and is now, at the age of 87, roving ambassador to the negotiations over the future of the Panama Canal.

Nor did the fiery General MacArthur exactly fade gently away: he retired as Commander in Chief of the UN forces in Korea in 1951, at the age of 71, later became chairman of Remington Rand and died in 1964, aged 84.

The surprising thing is that none of these men died at their posts, a fate suffered last year just before his seventy-fifth birthday by the United States ambassador to Israel, Kenneth Keating. He had been appointed to this exacting post only the previous year.

In his Panorama interview, Alexander Solzhenitsyn was criticizing the tendency of the older generation to shun responsibility in the West. The United States diplomatic service at least, a positively oriental gerontophilia still flourishes.

When Solzhenitsyn watches George Brown and changes his mind...



Crawly

Michael Arnold, who runs a scientific research laboratory near Warrington, has had a particularly nasty idea for helping to solve the world food shortage. He believes that one of our great untapped sources of protein is maggots.

Arnold, who about to set up an experimental maggot farm, does not think we are quite ready for a maggot diet ourselves, but he believes that cows, pigs, and chickens, fed on a diet of chicken manure, potato peelings, or any handy organic waste, could be cooked, dried in cattle food, thus converting municipal waste into prime steak in one simple process.

Arnold tells me that maggots

are rich in protein, carbohydrates. "An-Look how birds gobble not to mention fish. There is no it human should not at although no one was at the present time countries, silkworms lars and chocolate co are a delicacy, and Aborigines have live dreds years of grub. And what a locusts and wild hob. What about them, is enough to turn a turized vegetable por

Cashing in

The royal touch is value on the art Sotheby's of Belg expecting no more each for two years and dated 1844, w from the imperial brush of Queen Vic have been sent in by whose father-in-law, a traitor to one of a daughters—and the ance in the saloon not therefore be w indication that soon about at Rindings. But things are fatching there is on Ma the Bond Street road some firm, Panam will be disposing of a painting by the 3 Richards, which it is will fetch between £1,800—not a princely little help.

It is almost enough to emigrate to Su "The Rand Daily Mail carried this adva "Night supervisor re supervise African No work emal. Or ing staff work."

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HONEST MAN'S WARNING

day Fleet Street showed zing standards of decency naturally follow the mini-ns of the Press Council and moun of a visit from the Those newspapers which been squeezing the last of unverfied scandal out Jeremy Thorpe's difficul-ve now shown their cm- and delicacy by spread- ing front pages pictures d George-Brown fall in ter. Perhaps they resented tring their monopoly. national daily papers did not publish these es of a great man at an rd moment were *The Financial Times*, *The Sunday Telegraph*, *The Sun*, *The Daily Mirror*, which decided not to—and the *Star*. The papers which such news value in Lord e-Brown's fall were *The an*, which also a few weeks considered Mr. Scott's face a prominent space on the page, the *Daily Mail*, whose ivity to human privacy rsonal suffering is habitual, *ally Express*, which follows tandards set by the *Daily* like a sower's apron, and *the Daily Mirror*, which used an ostentatious friend of George-Brown when he had

the depth and passion that Lord George-Brown feels, we would not expect to be altogether sober. It was an occasion for whisky or tears, or for both. It was for him and not for him alone a tragic occasion. That is not because Lord George-Brown is a has-been or any of the other phrases which his old friends in the Labour Party have used about him. It is because Lord George-Brown is one of the most patriotic Englishmen—and one of the most loyal members of the Labour Party of his time. He is a man of strong and strong heart who cares for the defence of the freedoms of his country, and for the well-being of ordinary British people. Of course it is impossible. Everyone knows that not least the man himself. If he had not been impossible he would be Prime Minister, and if he were Prime Minister then the country might well be better off than it is. There is no cause to be critical of Mr. Wilson at this moment when he is battling for causes he earlier failed to support. But the truth is that when it comes to the heart of the matter, to the courage that supports a nation, Lord George-Brown is a better man than the Prime Minister sober. To see a man of such qualities unable to continue the party loyalty of a lifetime is very moving. What was it he was trying to express by this late and perhaps disregarded resignation? It was the same thing Mr

Solzhenitsyn was talking about in *Panorama*. They see our loss of faith in our own values and particularly in the value of freedom. Those who have shown in their lives the greatest awareness of the value of freedom are enforced witnesses to this loss of faith. The Labour Party has reached the point at which Lord George-Brown can no longer belong to it. And he is responding, perhaps with more emotion than reason but not unreasonably, to a real deterioration in the Labour Party. The House of Lords' surrender to Mr. Foot's Closed Shop (Removal of Safeguards) Bill was only the trigger to the resignation, but it is not an unworthy issue in itself. It is after all a Bill hostile to freedom. Yet the deterioration is not confined to the Labour Party or to parties or to politics, or even to Britain among western countries. It is a decline in moral fortitude; in the love of freedom; in the willingness to discriminate between right and wrong; in the willingness to recognize evil for what it is and to describe it as such. None of us who have not been through Solzhenitsyn's experiences can free ourselves of complicity in this decline, but we can at least listen to the warnings and respond to them. Light, cynical and trivial men titter at the prophets, but the least that same men will do is to take seriously the warnings of honesty and experience.

THE RISING CRISIS IN RHODESIA

ment Machel's announce- of full sanctions against esia and the placing of mbigue in "a state of is not a hasty gesture. have been too many sions between the four an leaders most closely ed—Presidents Machel, da, Seretse Khama and ere—to justify the view that present moves against esia have been anything but ully considered. Since early ary President Machel has saying that Mozambique fight with the Zimbabwe illas. Less than a week ago anda said that if Mozam- was attacked, Zambia d be equally involved. The call for warlike prepara- (like building air raid rs) has gone out in Zambia Mozambique. nter incidents may have ded the immediate provoca- But they are not new. The esian forces did not cease signing across the Mozam- bides after the Portuguese. They seemed to have rather esly assumed that their ymoon with Frelimo would ine indefinitely. They calu- that Mozambique's need for railway dues and maize (as as its internal maladministra- would keep Dr. Machel applying United Nations ions with the same disregard onsequences as Dr. Kaunda, though the Commonwealth undertaken to make good any s Mozambique incurs. Mr b's attitude to negotiations

with Mr. Nkomo has shown no sign that he thought time was running out. The new factor is certainly the victory of the Cuban-led MPLA offensive in Angola. As President Machel was preparing to carry his earlier threats into effect, Dr. Neto announced that the MPLA will not attack Namibia (South West Africa) or even Rhodesia. It seems therefore that the African leaders have decided (or been persuaded) to concentrate on Rhodesia's vulnerable flank and not to risk a clash with South African troops. This should leave the Cuban troops and Russian arms or logistical support available for a new theatre. To announce a state of war is not to declare war formally, and President Machel was careful to refer to the "British Colony of Southern Rhodesia". The implication is that Mozambique is taking defensive action against a subordinate regime for whose behaviour Britain is ultimately responsible. The larger question however is the support Russia may have promised in the event that the Rhodesians get the better of the fighting—what contingencies would justify a call by Mozambique for external aid in weapons or manpower. For at that stage guerrilla actions would merge into an invasion of a "British colony". The offensive tactics which have brought the Rhodesians success so far may produce more border incidents. Their self-confidence proceeds from the fact that they have never been defeated or suffered a real reverse. They have not been

deterred by the warnings— as recently a few days ago—the South Africa will not come to the rescue—specifically cannot become involved in "another no-win situation". (Though they will help with rail communications.) The British government's position is also clear. This isolation of Rhodesia, militarily and judicially, may have strengthened Dr. Machel's decision. "It might look sensible for Mr. Smith now to come to terms with Mr. Nkomo to head off the enhanced guerrilla threat. But if he had any such intention, his 'flexibility' would have been noticed some time ago. Yet he will make a mistake if he supposes the military situation proves worse than he thinks. He can do a quick deal with Mr. Nkomo later on. If the guerrillas and their allies demonstrate that they can in-time defeat Rhodesia by sheer weight of numbers and the indefensibility of the terrain, new Rhodesian leaders, endowed with the prestige of successful commanders, will emerge. Mr. Nkomo would lose his present—probably precarious—authority even faster than the white regime would. The critical issue now is whether the guerrillas can demonstrate any such military capacity. And, if they do not, whether they will be reinforced, notwithstanding by outside intervention. If in their operations the Rhodesians provoke or justify such intervention (and they have less incentive than ever to be circumspect) the West will be faced with grave and difficult decisions.

Testing council policy

Miss Nadine Beddington and A reason is now apparently not—at least not in the normal of the world. This is one of conclusions to be drawn from Court of Appeal judgment ted in your columns ary 25 in an action by the of the Silborne area of well against the London igh of Southwark. this case the reason given by work to each person who sed rehabilitation under pro- of the Housing Act 1974, allowing these houses to be flatted was—"the house d be demolished and the site for the erection of new hous- commodation". And that was his was upheld in court to be "dequise" reason. leyman's terms this means— can be modernized because decided we are going to sh you". It appears that a decision made behind closed by a local authority is now id to be an adequate reason w for an action which in this will lead to the destruction of le's homes. Six streets of s, many of which could be perfectly sound, with infil- building, for just over £2m, se bulldozed while a develop- scheme which only some coun- want will go ahead at a cost near £2m, with little net- ing gain. rely reasons cannot be judged out some assessment of the derations which led to those as being given? It seems that s where the law falls short, though the question of rehabi- lity was raised by this society at bic inquiry in January 1974, no nce has been produced in rwork Council, at least not in c, in the form of surveys or ap-—sh—rehabilitation for s in this area has ever been rly considered. The Housing Act 1974 still s wide open to interpretation it cely that a string of lawsuits tenced by local authority bul- s. The Appeal Court decision d to clarify the Housing Act and val meaning will need to be eng in the courts again. How ou resist an obstinate council? real policy dictates one course,

a local authority may dictate totally the opposite. There is one possibility to hope for before the bulldozers go into Silborne and that is the intervention by the Secretary of State for the Environment. Less than a week before the Appeal Court decision, Mr. Croxall said in Nottingham, "authorities who seek to clear whole areas of older housing are finding it much less easy to show that redevelopment is the best course and resistance to clearance has been increasing from residents of all kinds. Of course wholesale demolition is increasingly attacked because at best it means that the total housing stock is reduced while rebuilding takes place". The 1974 Housing Act had given hope to those threatened with demolition. Now it appears to have little substance unless the spirit and not just the letter of this law can be enforced by the courts. Yours faithfully, NADINE BEDDINGTON, Chairman, Camberwell Society, JEREMY BENNETT, MICHAEL IVAN, BERYL JOHNSON, DAVID MAIN, STEPHEN MARKS, SALLY ROCKLEY, JIM TANNER, BARRY THORLEY, BILL WELLS, 24 Grove Lane, SE5, February 29.

most expensive project has proved to be unfounded, but the only way in which the American Air Force can persuade Congress to provide the necessary funds is to get America's European allies interested in the project. For European countries this is not an unusual situation. We know from bitter experience that any important defence project stands a better chance of surviving successfully if it is interesting to several national projects, such as the MRCA, than if it is a development undertaken by one country alone—such as TSR2. Diplomatic pressures ensure that multi-national projects survive longer. The AWACS controversy is interesting, however, because this is the first time that the American Defence Department has had to adapt this particular project and attempt to win over congressional opinion by converting AWACS into a multi-national project. There can be no doubt that senior NATO commanders want to see AWACS adopted by the alliance. It is more flexible and technologically interesting than rival systems and it can be developed still further—which means of course that it can become more expensive. On the other hand it has been argued that the Grumman Hawkeye E-2C can do 80 per cent of the job at a quarter of the cost. And then, as my colleague Geoffrey Pattle forcibly pointed out in your columns on February 12, the Hawkeye Siddeley Marconi Elliott Nimrod project must also be considered. Ministers and politicians are in no position to pass judgement on the technical merits of the rival systems, but before we do commit ourselves to a programme costing at least £900m, we must be sure that the right questions have been asked and that the extra capability of AWACS is worth the enormous extra cost. There are understandable pressures from the American Defence Department and the principal American contractor Boeing to get a favourable decision at the NATO ministerial meeting in May. But if there are by then continuing doubts as to whether the right questions have been asked and answered, the argument for postponing a decision would be very strong. Yours faithfully, PHILIP GOODHART, House of Commons, February 27.

Fay report on the Crown Agents

From Mrs Judith Hart, Labour MP for Larnark
Sir, In view of current expectations that the Fay Report on the Crown Agents is not to be published, I think I should make it clear that although the question was not fully resolved at the time when I left the Ministry of Overseas Development in June, 1975, it was my own firm intention that the report should indeed be published. I had in mind that it might well require some editing to protect the interests of Overseas Principals. The need for this would, I believe, be generally understood. It seemed to me then, and does now, that the public interest requires publication. Yours faithfully, JUDITH HART, House of Commons.

Compulsory seat belts

From Mr Ian Rankin
Sir, Writing as a manufacturer of car safety belts, I feel that three important points have not received sufficient attention in the projected legislation. Firstly, seat belts are tested to withstand a deceleration of 20G. This is universally accepted as being the sort of deceleration that a human body can readily withstand. It implies a crash of 30 mph into an immovable structure in which the front of the car is compressed by some two feet. A serious accident. Where those in the front seat are wearing belts, and where there are two unbelted passengers in the rear, a crash of this sort would mean that the double loading on each front belt would render these belts useless. Thus, any legislation of meaning must include the wearing of rear seat belts. Secondly, it appears that children will be exempted from the wearing of seat belts. A child is considerably less adept than an adult at resisting dangerous motion or deceleration. Even if the child is in the rear seat, on frontal impact he flies over the front seat into the windscreen or fascia. There are a number of excellent British Standard approved safety harnesses for children on the market. They have been tested to withstand the same pro-rata forces as adult belts. It is manifestly absurd, therefore, that legislation should not cover children. Thirdly, the majority of serious accidents in built-up areas are lateral crashes at intersections (the majority of minor accidents in built-up areas are of a different sort). If the wearing of seat belts in this type of accident were effective, it would make sense to wear them in built-up areas. As it is they are not effective and it seems highly inadvisable to create resentment towards safety belts by the inconvenience of having to wear them, say, shopping trips within the 30 mph limit. By way of ill-considered rider, it was interesting to note, in future, how many accidents occur when drivers, unresponsive to this legislation, whilst already travelling, it is well known how difficult this is. Yours faithfully, IAN RANKIN, 100 Clifton Hill, Clifton Villas, W9.

The GLC budget

From Mr Roland Freeman
Sir, George Hutchinson need not apologise for criticising the swollen GLC budget. (Article, February 21). The true measure of growth is not the rate, which can be adjusted for political purposes in the short term; it is the growth in the council's services. This is planned to rise by some 25 per cent in the next financial year, probably twice the likely level of inflation. The unchanged GLC rate of which Mr. Hillyard Harrington (February 26) is so proud, owes more to the excessive increase of the two previous years, amounting in all to 233 per cent, than to the limited economies introduced since last summer. The GLC budget is no masterpiece of financial control; it is a clever exercise in the manipulation of money. Yours faithfully, ROLAND FREEMAN, GLC Member for Finchley, Members' Lobby, The County Hall, SE1.

'Discount' on guilty plea

From Mr Brian Slater
Sir, There is an genuinely good and practical reason for giving a lighter sentence in return for a plea of guilty. Invariably the defendant in person or through his lawyer, after pleading guilty, will say in mitigation of his offence, "I'm sorry, and I've again". Very often he is sincere, and may never appear in a court again. This speech cannot be given when the defence has been an outright denial of the charge for fairly obvious reasons. Since a good judge is more concerned with prevention of crime than with retribution or vengeance, he is fully justified in taking a more lenient course with the penitent sinner than with the individual who stubbornly refuses to give in to an overwhelming case against him, and who is frequently fairly blatantly perjuring himself (and sometimes conspiring with his witnesses to do the same). Such a man is cocking a snook at society as well as at the judge and jury who try him. He can almost be heard to say: "Let me get off and I'll do exactly the same again, or worse." Do not confuse this type of case with the genuine plea of not guilty, where facts or law are seriously in dispute. No one would wish to pressurise such a defendant, and in my opinion any practising lawyer and judge can differentiate the two types of case with a high degree of accuracy. A plea of not-guilty, a judge, who dislikes having his time and your money wasted on hopeless cases (and is man enough to say so), will normally bend over backwards to give a man a fair trial, when there is a genuine issue to be tried. Yours faithfully, BRIAN SLATER, 15 Sewardstone Road, Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Solzhenitsyn on Russia and the West

From Mr D. Bernard Hadley
Sir, How small our national leaders look before the towering figure of Solzhenitsyn. How petty our internal problems seem in the face of the fundamental questions which he poses about the very survival of our way of life. I was moved by Solzhenitsyn in his interview on BBC 1's *Panorama* as I have never been moved by any politician or philosopher living. I am convinced that Western leaders are deluding themselves by thinking that the Soviet Union regards détente and the Helsinki agreement as anything but means to the victory of the communist ideology. That they do think so is surely evidenced by the débacle of Angola and the removal of Mr. Moyoilhan from the United Nations. And what of the so-called "nuclear deterrent"? A deterrent may be an important one against the threat of nuclear war, but, as Solzhenitsyn says, the Soviet Union need not choose that path to victory over the West. It also can and does rely upon the fostering of revolution from within the state, nurtured by propaganda and encouraged by the covert supply of arms while itself maintaining a war economy and vast and growing armed forces to deliver the coup de grace if necessary and maintain fallen nations such as Hungary and Czechoslovakia in subjugation. Some deterrent is also needed against this threat which is the more dangerous because it is less obvious. I believe that we must pursue a policy of friendship and coexistence with the Soviet Union on the basis, not of delusion, but of a realistic view of Soviet policies. Yours faithfully, D. BERNARD HADLEY, 23 Ruscombe Road, Twyford, Reading, Berkshire, March 2.

From Mr Ashley Shute

Sir, Michael Charlton in his spine chilling interview with Alexander Solzhenitsyn summed up the West's moral decline when he quoted Bertrand Russell's dictum "better dead than dead". Mr Solzhenitsyn's most of contempt at this remark revealed both his frustration and despair. It is the so called "Progressives" who have contributed most to the West's moral and spiritual decline.

Conservative policies

From Mr M. J. Ackroyd
Sir, When is the Tory leadership going to offer firm opposition instead of perpetually advocating conciliatory policies? The latest charade is the attempt at re-establishing friendly relations between the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. This is, hopefully, no more than a political gesture aimed at increasing their share of the working class vote, otherwise why have they completely lost its sense of direction. How would one view an alliance between South Africa and the Soviet Union? With nothing less than sheer amazement and disbelief. Then how can one accept an alliance between the Tories and the Labour Party? This is a movement which holds views contrary to its own on all major political issues? It is incredible to hear a Tory Opposition state that it will not repeal any of the present Government's trade union legislation, when that legislation is in direct conflict with Tory philosophy. I believe it is now time for the Conservative Party to stop compromising in a misguided attempt to pick up votes and instead commit itself publicly to return to true Tory philosophy. This involves several principles: for lawbreakers, wide-scale denationalisation, the abolition of comprehensive education, an end to coloured immigration followed by a gradual repatriation scheme, and a system of taxation whereby skill and effort are justly rewarded. If the Conservative Party was to adopt such policies I am convinced that it would be elected by an overwhelming majority and in office it could then set out to correct the folly of past governments and restore Britain once again to her position as a nation worthy of respect. Yours faithfully, MARTIN J. ACKROYD, Flat 6, Oak House, Oak Lane, Bradford, Yorkshire, February 29.

Urban aid

From Mr David Alexander
Sir, The cuts in future capital spending on "urban aid", discussed by Peter Evans on February 26, gives the chance to reconsider whether the problems of the inner cities can really be cured by spending more public money. If we ask why there are problem areas the answer lies in public policy, notably rent control, public housing, planning restrictions and planning blight. The array of interlocking measures, which have prevented private investment, which built our cities, to improve them in response to changing demands. In the same way the attempt to offset damaging policies with schemes aimed at particular groups can be seen in the social and educational ideas associated with urban aid. The bewildering number of policies aimed at alleviating "deprivation" is no substitute for lower taxation, supplemented by a single system for making up incomes to a level at which all could afford the services from housing to education, which they require. What so many people lack is the feeling that they are exercising choice over their own lives—a feeling which can

The supine surrender of these progressive intellectuals has betrayed those who fight for freedom and endangered the West.

Is it now too late as Solzhenitsyn suggests? Instinct and history indicate that it's never too late. A start should be made by threatening Russia with nuclear retaliation if she violates another country's independence. The supply of Russian arms to terrorists who oppose democracy should be countered with the cancellation of American grain to Russia. We have the means to deny Russian aggression but for far too long have lacked the will. Yours faithfully, ASHLEY SHUTE, 4 Priory Gardens, Spekebury, Dorset, March 2.

From Mr F. W. Woodward

Sir, Did the BBC consciously achieve a superb anti-climax on Monday evening? As we sat back to assemble our thoughts after *Panorama*'s memorable interview with Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the news came on. The principal item was the debate in the House of Commons on the compulsory wearing of seat belts with its possible infringement of individual liberty. This showed strikingly the difference in the level at which we tend to consider individual liberty and the level at which it is viewed by men with the experience and vision of Solzhenitsyn. Yours faithfully, F. W. WOODWARD, Sherwood, Yelverton, South Devon, March 2.

From Mr Andrew Stallybrass

Sir, Mr Levin, you misread us, you misjudge us (column, March 2). Henjock or crucifixion for Alexander Solzhenitsyn? Never! Shame! Are we not civilized, reasonable men, separated by miles and centuries from such barbarities? No, we condemn him to silence, with a mild "Tur, he does so exaggerate; a fine man of course, Sad. But then he's no longer news, is he? Always banging the same drum". Silence and cynical scepticism can yet calm our slight sense of unease. Yours sincerely, ANDREW STALLYBRASS, 26 Catherine Place, SW1, March 2.

Thatcher is the way she has of making her point with such simple clarity. At least she will not be asked in years to come by her trade union intended, "If only you'd told me!" It will not surprise intelligent trade unionists and employers that the Conservatives want to work with them, and it will do no harm to let the public know this fact. It must dispel a few illusions. I have already suggested that we should not only recognize the power of the trade unions in our modern society, but that we should devise methods for harnessing this power for the benefit of us all. It must be brought within a new framework of our democracy for to let it go on growing outside could spell disaster for us all.

I described my idea of a "new framework of democracy" in your columns last year by suggesting that we should find room in Parliament for representatives of the Fifth Estate of the realm. With the growth of devolution to our regions—and to Brussels—there will be plenty of room at Westminster. We have got to break out from the Paschendale of our historical industrial relations postures. We need a new structure within which men and women in industry can work, enjoy and enrich society. It will need an entirely new approach. I do not believe it can be achieved by tinkering around with company law—and all its complexities—that would be just another quagmire for our good intentions.

There is already a recognition of the need for consultation at all levels from the shop floor to the National Economic Development Council. What we have neglected is the need for a new basis for consultation and cooperation between the manager and the worker. We should not be afraid to strive for revolutionary change rather than the slow process of trying to make our nineteenth century machine catch up with our present problems. We want something to take us into the twenty-first century. There is an awful lot to be done and Margaret Thatcher, who is not wrong to offer the unions her hand. Why shouldn't they go arm in arm into a free society? Yours faithfully, DAVID CROUCH, House of Commons, March 2.

be gained only when they pay themselves, instead of having so many decisions taken for them by government. If there is something which can be done at once to improve life for those groups, such as coloured school leavers or the low paid, whose future causes concern, it is not through discriminatory measures but through opening up private sector job opportunities. The inflation, increased taxation, price controls and other restrictions which have accompanied the growth of government responsibilities have only undermined the prospect for new and better jobs—both for people to work for themselves and as employees. In the last resort we have to accept that many of the problems which urban aid seeks to cure are insoluble. There will always be poor people and poor areas in our cities. Public policy will never eliminate them, but what it can do is to remove those obstacles preventing people from helping themselves which it has itself created. Yours faithfully, DAVID ALEXANDER, Chairman, The Selsdon Group, 14 South Parade, York, February 28.

Threat to Scottish fisheries

From Mr A. I. B. Stewart
Sir, Your leading article of March 1 sets forth the facts fairly but perhaps fails to emphasize that the United Kingdom is expected to give much more to and take much less from the common pool than any other EEC state. The United Kingdom takes 64 per cent of her catch in her own 200-mile zone. She takes only 0.3 per cent in the zones of other member states. She takes 35.6 per cent in the zones of non-member states, but in actual quantity and value much more than any other EEC state. By contrast Netherlands, France, West Germany and Belgium take 61 per cent, 57 per cent, 32 per cent and 31 per cent of their national catch in the zones of other EEC states and this must mean, from a look at the map, mainly United Kingdom and indeed Scottish waters. The United Kingdom is expected to give up her catches in Iceland and Norway without being able to turn for relief to her own waters which are to be shared with our EEC neighbours. Dozens of small communities round the Scottish coast have no assets but the sheer courage of their fishermen and the fish which swim in what they regard as their waters. They are almost in despair at the thought that this great national asset is about to be thrown away without a fight by our urban minded Government. Could our French friends honour the "aude alliance" by sharing with us their sun baked vineyards or their Alpine snows we might place redundant fishermen in an expanded tourist industry and exchange our cold northern seas. But we cannot understand why we and we alone should be expected to contribute one natural asset for the common good. I am yours faithfully, A. I. B. STEWART, President, Scottish Fishermen's Federation, 2 Castlehill, Campbeltown, Argyll, March 1.

Full circle in Spain

From Senor Pedro Cusó
Sir, I hope you will find sufficient space in the corresponding section of your newspaper to insert a bewildered Spaniard's letter. My point is this. Back in 1935-36 we were very democratic and had strikes, demonstrations, massacres, etc. by the dozen every week. We were considered Europeans. Along came a small general in 1936 and after a bloody civil war, managed to govern the country through thick and thin (more of the latter than of the former)—for 40 peaceful years. Then, of course, we were not Europeans. We were fascist. The small general faded away. Like all soldiers do in time, just about four months ago. We now have strikes, demonstrations and God knows when the massacres will start again. But we are once more almost democratic and nearly European. Honestly, is it worth it? Very sincerely yours, PEDRO CUSÓ, Balas, 249, Barcelona-6, Spain, February 27.

MP's visit to Rhodesia

From Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds
Sir, Your correspondent in Salisbury is correct in saying that I have arranged to visit Rhodesia in the near future but mistaken in describing me as a Conservative front-bench spokesman on foreign affairs. I ceased to hold that post in January. In fact, I shall be travelling to southern Africa as a backbench MP with no official status in my party—though, naturally, I shall report to my colleagues on my return. Yours etc, ELDON GRIFFITHS, House of Commons, March 2.

Play-tested toys

From Mr Glen Smith and Mr Michael West
Sir, We believe that Mrs Clerely (letter, February 13) is expressing a minority point of view when she indicates that mothers do not need help when choosing toys for their children. The Children's Research Unit interviews thousands of children and mothers every year and has considerable research which demonstrates quite clearly that mothers would like more information, especially about toys that appear capable of helping their children to develop particular skills and aptitudes. It is important to realize that the "Play Tested" symbol will only appear on certain toys all of which will have been researched by the unit. In essence the research will have shown the "Play Tested" toy to possess substantial play value, to have the potential to contribute to the child's development, and to be relevant to the age group for which it is recommended. It is not always possible to assess toys of this type merely by looking at them in a box and it is here that the "Play Tested" symbol will prove a valuable supplement to the mother's own common sense evaluation. Yours etc, GLEN SMITH, MICHAEL WEST, Children's Research Unit, 25 Rose Street, WC2.

The Woking lion

From Mr R. B. Magor
Sir, Surely this sagacious beast was merely lodging his protest that a lady should be wearing a leopard-skin coat? Yours etc, R. B. MAGOR, The Lodge, Wadhurst, Sussex, March 3.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Easy chief mits spending ures are based 4-year boom

London. Improved industrial performance, but he observed that both he and other Treasury ministers viewed all economic assumptions and forecasts "with the appropriate degree of scepticism".

Mr Nigel Lawson, Conservative MP for Blaby, asked why the Government had not proceeded with cuts in spending in the current and 1976/77 financial years if they were desirable to achieve a shift in expenditure and investment. Mr Barnett said lower spending now would exacerbate the recession and increase unemployment.

But Mr Lawson pointed out that the same effect on the economy could be achieved by lowering taxation to offset the expenditure cuts. Present expenditure "jewels" were not needed to mitigate the weakness of demand.

Mr Barnett replied that reductions in spending in the 1976/77 financial year would be a "very small part" of the existing programmes with all the cut exports and investment. Reductions in spending in 1977/78 and 1978/79 would mean only that new programmes would not be initiated.

In answering a recent parliamentary question that would entail, Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport North, Mr Barnett clearly indicated that Mr Healey's forecast of inflation at the time of the April 1975 Budget referred to a 12-month comparison and not to a three-month increase expressed at an annual rate.

It also appears to cast some doubt on the likelihood of increases in indirect taxation in the forthcoming Budget to reduce the size of the public sector borrowing requirement.

Fears over Rhodesia boost metal prices

By Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

All base metals and silver gained on the London Metal Exchange yesterday in nervous reaction to the news that Mozambique had closed its borders with Rhodesia.

In afternoon trading copper wire bars were £7.50 per tonne up to £22.25 for cash and £3.00 for three months. Cathodes were up by similar amounts.

In tin, standard cash moved up 27 pence to £3,286 and three months increased by a similar amount to £3,335. High grade was £10.50 to £13.20 for cash and £11.50 up to £3,384 for three months.

Lead prices moved up £4.25 per tonne in both positions, to £10,375 for cash and £10,875 for three months. Zinc was about £150 in both positions

and silver gained between 55p and 85p per ounce.

Of the copper producers, Zaire is the most directly affected by the closure of the Mozambique-Rhodesia border. Formerly the country had shipped some 10,000 tonnes a month of copper exports on the Benguela railway, but since closure of the line last August, because of the war in Angola, it has been moving copper through Beira, in Mozambique, crossing Rhodesia.

Of Zambia's copper exports, which account for 90 per cent of her foreign exchange earnings, some 30,000 tonnes a month were carried on the Benguela railway up to the closure. Since that time Zambia has used Dar es Salaam, although the port quickly became choked and Beira.

The coffee and cocoa markets

in London also reacted to the Mozambique news. Dealers said that it helped to increase robusta prices which went up £10.50 to £235.50 per tonne for March and £7.50 to £249 for May.

Cocoa values increased by £2.25 per tonne to £766.50 for March and by £16.75 to £741.50 for May. Advances in cocoa had been expected because of gains on the New York market on Tuesday.

Our Financial Staff writes: Most South African shares suffered heavy falls on the London Stock Exchange yesterday. The FT index at one stage registered a fall of 5.1, but finally ended 4.4 down at 402.7.

Barclays Bank, with nearly 15 per cent of group profits coming from South Africa, and results due tomorrow, plummeted 14p to 288p. Earlier this year the

shares stood around 350p. Standard Chartered Bank which does close to 25 per cent trade in South Africa slumped 20p to 360p before rallying to close at 365p.

Turner & Newall, whose South African interests include asbestos mine, fell back to 151p from 153p, while British Insulated Callenders Cables, which has a string of subsidiaries in Rhodesia and South Africa, also fell 2p to close at 116p. Dunlop and Delta, however, both with big South African interests, overcame anxiety.

Mining shares continued to be hit. Since February 12, Consolidated Gold Fields has fallen 26.5 per cent to 147, and Charter Consolidated has dropped 16 per cent to 135p, but Selection Trust and, surprisingly, Rio Tinto-Zinc, which has the Rossing uranium mine in South-

West Africa, have held their falls to under 10 per cent.

De Beers, which has the Consolidated Diamond Mines in South West Africa, fell a further 5p yesterday to 198p, having lost a total of 118p since February 12.

General Mining's fall to 151p yesterday represents a drop of a third since February 12, while Union Corporation, at 245p, is down 40.2 per cent over the same period.

Among golds, Anglo American Gold lost £14 to £20 yesterday while Wm. De Beers & Co. dropped £2 to £214, down from £294 a little over two weeks ago.

Rhodesian bonds fell back sharply with the 2½ per cent 1965-70 shedding £8 at one stage before recovering slightly to finish £5 down at £26.

Financial Editor, page 19

Department withholds £2.4m aid to Rolls-Royce

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

The Department of Industry is withholding a payment of £2.4m to the now NEB-owned Rolls-Royce (1971) aero engine concern pending a satisfactory answer to Whitehall questions about the contract covering an engine being supplied for West Germany's first jet engine.

A spokesman for the department explained that it had paid more than £11.2m to Rolls-Royce in launching aid for the M45H turbofan engine but the total commitment was £13.6m. The balance was being held in reserve pending a satisfactory answer to Whitehall questions about the contract covering the project.

Companies Bill sets stiffer fines for failing to file annual returns

By John Whitmore

Much stiffer fines for company directors failing to file up-to-date annual accounts and a stronger position for auditors are two of the major recommendations of the Companies Bill (No. 2) published yesterday.

The Bill, which tackles a small number of technical matters ahead of the much more far-reaching Companies Bill promised by the present Government, should produce a much improved flow of basic information on British companies.

In a recent parliamentary reply it was revealed that 168,000 out of a total of 643,000 British registered companies were behind in some respect of their annual returns.

The new Bill, however, proposes that, in future, companies should be required to prepare accounts for each "accounting reference period"—in effect, financial year.

They must lay them before

shareholders and, unless the company has unlimited liability, deliver copies to the Registrar of Companies within seven months of the end of the accounting period in the case of public companies and 10 months in that of private companies.

Sanctions against offenders would be stiffened appreciably. Directors failing to comply with the new requirements would be liable to a fine of up to £400, plus £40 a day for each day of default.

The proposals relating to auditors not only provide for a tightening up on the qualification of an accountant to conduct audits but also involve a number of innovations aimed at strengthening the position of auditors.

These include a proposal that where accountants resign as auditors of a company, they should state in writing whether

there are circumstances connected with the resignation which should be brought to the attention of shareholders or creditors.

If there are, these circumstances should be notified to shareholders and a copy of the notification filed at the Companies Registration Office. In addition, a resigning auditor would be given the power to request an extraordinary general meeting to consider the circumstances of his resignation.

Accountants' licences. The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales yesterday decided against taking out a block licence under the Consumer Protection Act 1968.

Because a group licence would not cover business transacted off office premises, the council decided that many members would take out individual licences.

Financial Editor, page 19

Chrysler seeks union pact on output targets

By Edward Townsend

Chrysler UK is to seek union approval for detailed productivity levels and production targets written in to the formal planning agreement on which discussions with Whitehall officials will begin on March 15.

The discussions, to be held at the Department of Industry, will involve senior union officials as well as top management and Chrysler is clearly hoping to extract from the unions a commitment towards a planned level of output.

Negotiation of a planning agreement was one of the Government's conditions in granting financial aid to the car company, which could receive up to £162.5m in public funds over the next four years.

The National Enterprise Board, which was opposed to taking an important role in the reconstruction of Chrysler UK's operations, will also not be involved in the planning agreement.

The formal agreement between the Chrysler Corporation of America, its United Kingdom subsidiary and the Government will form the basis of the planning agreement.

The deal stipulated that the Government could refuse to advance any money if Chrysler could not certify that it was making progress on agreements

covering numbers employed and productivity.

Chrysler is also hoping to have its employee participation scheme as a formal part of the planning agreement. Originally, Chrysler was suggesting that two worker directors be appointed to the company's board, but this has not been greeted with much support from the unions.

Meanwhile, the search for two government nominees for the Chrysler board is continuing. One of them is almost certainly to be a leading union officer to which Chrysler is not objecting.

Another factor that the company would like to see built in to the planning agreement is a wage structure and associated bargaining procedures.

Mr Gilbert Hunt, the Chrysler UK chairman, told MPs investigating the rescue deal yesterday that the company had put forward to the Department of Industry last year and of the "horrible alternatives".

Mr Don Lander, the managing director and vice-president of Chrysler UK, said that the company had put forward to the Government a plan for the Lincoln and truck plants later to be the basis of the planning agreement, had envisaged the closure of the Ryton plant in Coventry. Mr Hunt added that Linwood in Scotland was a more important manufacturing unit than Ryton.

Car makers divided over HP plea to Chancellor

By Clifford Webb

A bitter split has developed in the motor industry over its representations to the Chancellor with Leyland Cars last night. A spokesman said: "Any move to relax HP will be playing into the hands of the importers. They could easily increase their share of the market from 30 to 40 per cent in the next few months."

A Ford spokesman said: "We are 100 per cent with Leyland on this. We certainly could not endorse HP relaxation at present. Our stocks are a little more than half our present requirement."

Between them Leyland and Ford account for more than 55 per cent of all British-built car sales. This contrasts with less than 9 per cent for Vauxhall and Chrysler. But both the latter are importing an increasing number of cars from their European companies.

But the Big Four have closed ranks on a reported threat to reduce management "perks".

Car output down, page 18

B to lend n for tools ckpile

Relations on the first to be offered by the Enterprise Board. A newly agreed machine rebuilding plan was yesterday to be at an early stage. The company is seeking to borrow £1.5m to finance the plan.

EB said it was also considering a reasonable number of applications from machine tool manufacturers. The plan is being made with the help of the British Machine Tool Builders' Association.

At that time London Bridge reported a pre-tax loss of £168,000. But Touche Ross, auditors, concluded that they "were unable to express an opinion as to whether these accounts... give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at April 30, 1975."

The auditors made the point that the accounts had been prepared on a "going concern" basis.

The auditors noted that £1.4m of the group's £2.25m of overdrafts were jointly and severally guaranteed by Mr M. J. Taylor and Sir William Pigot-Brown.

Causton group petition to close developers

By John Brennan

Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, the printing group, is petitioning in the High Court for a winding-up order against London Bridge Securities, the quoted property development company.

London Bridge's shares which were launched at 90p in January, 1973, were quoted yesterday at 13.25p, a dealing spread which reflects the market's view of the company's troubled financial record, a record which is complete only until the year ended on April 30, 1974.

At that time London Bridge reported a pre-tax loss of £168,000. But Touche Ross, auditors, concluded that they "were unable to express an opinion as to whether these accounts... give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at April 30, 1975."

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both directors who together hold over 50 per cent of London Bridge's shares.

Since the publication of its 1974-75 accounts, London Bridge has announced a loss of £38,000 in the half-year to October 31, 1974, and two directors of the company have resigned.

The group's main development project, a £5.7m office scheme in central Manchester, is substantially financed by merchant bankers, Brindley, whose £4m or so loan and accrued interest is secured on the, as yet uncompleted and unlet, building.

Sir Joseph Causton & Sons announced plans to sell its headquarters building to London Bridge for £1.8m late in 1973. But early the following year both companies announced that in view of the "current economic climate" the deal would not go ahead.

The printing group, which itself reported a £587,000 pre-tax loss in 1975, is a subsidiary of the discount broker group Smith St Aubyn & Co (Holdings), which last year wrote off its holding in the group.

The winding up petition will be heard on March 29.

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IBM loses British Airways contract

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

In a double blow to International Business Machines, British Airways is transferring the maintenance of its main computer systems from IBM to a specialist Australian company. It has chosen Sanders, another company in preference to IBM to supply substantial amounts of computer memory capacity.

These memory units will be connected to IBM computers, and are being supplied by Memorex, Intel and Control Data Corporation.

The airline has also decided to buy a second-hand, relatively old IBM computer from an Australian broker, to increase its computing capacity. Together with smaller orders for printers and switches, again from non-IBM sources, these purchases are claimed to have saved the airline £3m compared with the cost of equivalent equipment from IBM.

British Airways' dissatisfaction with the quality of IBM maintenance was first reported in *The Times* in January, 1975. Now the airline is to take this important work away from the computer manufacturer and, subject to final contract details, to give the job to Data Processing Customer Engineering, of Sydney, Australia.

It is understood that IBM will be paid about £500,000 a year to DPC. British Airways describes this as a "substantial saving" compared with the IBM fee.

In a review of the airline's computer operations at a press conference in London yesterday, Mr Peter Hermon, group management services director, also announced an export contract which is claimed to be the largest computer service task yet undertaken by one airline.

The British airline is to provide a computer-based reservations service for Sandia, the national airline of Saudi Arabia, under a contract which could be worth £5m over the next five years.

Mr Hermon said that the task was twice as large as the introduction of the Bodica reservations system by BOAC (now the overseas division of British Airways) in 1968.

Sandia carries over two million passengers a year, and expects the total to reach five million by 1979.

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Lonrho makes agreed £2.56m offer for Lubok

By Desmond Quigley

Lonrho, the London-based overseas trading conglomerate, is making an agreed £2.56m bid for the cash-rich Lubok Investments, the one-time gold and investment dealing company of Mr Jim Slater.

The offer is 16 Lonrho shares for every 100 Lubok shares and 365 Lonrho shares for every £400 nominal of loan stock. Lonrho is only able to offer its shares following the increase in its authorized capital at the annual meeting last Monday.

A spokesman for Lonrho said

last night: "It is a cash bid. It is quick assets. It is the use of our own cash. It is a first-class speculative share, as Lubok was a year ago when many shareholders bought into it."

Last September Mr Slater announced he had sold 2.25 million of his 5.25 million shares. It appears that the shares were sold at close to the then market price of 32p, netting him a profit of around £600,000 in 12 months. Now he has accepted Lonrho's offer in respect of his remaining 2.57 million shares.

Mr P. L. M. Sherwood, a

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Mr P. L. M. Sherwood, a

Price Code will aim helping investment

ed from page 1

ays in which it could be used to encourage, or any damage to, investment was brought forward earlier than at present.

per from Mr Healey, for of the Exchequer, medium-term economic, also discussed at the urged industry to forward investment so possible into this year, would be cheaper and best chance of catching international demand at expected upturn.

Mrs Williams left no that the Price Code continue in some form round this year. She did rrel with a CBI assessment scrapping the code would result in only a overall increase in prices by about 1 per cent.

she did not think it to consider abolition, not only had phase two way policy to be secured problems in which the would play a role would be for years.

Government's commit

ment to an overall restraint policy was underlined by Mr Wilson, who announced that the counter-inflation publicity unit, after its helpful role in putting over the 56 pay rise limit policy, would be given a new lease of life after April to concentrate more on price and their res on keeping down costs and on improving productivity and investment.

Changes to the Price Code look likely to revolve almost entirely around the investment problem. The CBI in its memorandum emphasized that in its existing form the code would threaten any sustained upturn in the economy by depriving companies of adequate earnings to finance working capital, jobs and investment.

There had been a case of one company where an investment which would normally have led to an increase in profits of £1m, partly through improving efficiency, which more than 100 extra jobs created, was halted because the code would have reduced profits by £300,000.

How the markets moved

Rises	
Bishopsgate Pl	2p to 70p
Bay & Wakes	4p to 85p
Brown Shipley	2p to 18p
Clax & Fern	4p to 53p
Cons Tea & Ltd	10p to 34p
Hoechst	5p to 47p
Leslie & Godwin	2p to 10p
Falls	
Anglo Am Coal	25p to 30p
Barclays Bk	14p to 28p
Barlow Rand	15p to 15p
Geduld Inv	15p to 18p
Harmony	20p to 34p
Leslie	5p to 44p
Middle Wits	40p to 20p

Manson Fin	2p to 38p
Ne-Swift Ind	2p to 83p
Prov Fin Corp	2p to 83p
Rotok	2p to 15p
Scholes GH	4p to 15p
Spear & Son	2p to 99p
Textured Jersey	1p to 22p
Nitrate Explor	10p to 36p
Rand Mine Prop	10p to 11p
SA Ltd	15p to 11p
Standard Chart	15p to 35p
UC Invest	15p to 16p
Unilever	5p to 44p
Union Corp	30p to 24p

THE POUND	
	Bank buys
Australia \$	1.67
Austria Sch	36.25
Belgium Fr	83.50
Canada \$	2.04
Denmark Kr	16.90
Finland Mk	7.95
France Fr	9.30
Germany Dm	5.35
Greece Dr	75.50
India Rs	16.50
Italy L	175.00
Japan Yn	635.00
Netherlands Gld	5.35
Norway Kr	11.00
Portugal Esc	61.00
S Africa Rd	2.25
Spain Pes	136.75
Sweden Kr	9.10
Switzerland Fr	5.35
Taiwan \$	2.25
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50

Equities were marked down on the worsening Africa situation. Gilt-edged securities stayed firm. Sterling rose 5 points to \$2.045. The effective devaluation rate was 30.1 per cent.

Gold rose \$1 an ounce to \$132.50. SDR's were 1.16536 on Wednesday while SDR-E was 0.57587. Commodities: Reuters' index was at 123.2, (previous 123.9). Reports pages 20 and 21

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BLUNDELL-PERMOGLAZE HOLDINGS LIMITED

"Excellent progress in the second half-year
-Encouraging start to current year"
reports Mr. N. G. Bassett Smith, Chairman

- After a disappointing first-half excellent progress was made in the second half year. This was due to substantial restocking by the merchants, a buoyant export market and an increased demand for our industrial paints.
- Exports exceeded £1m for the first time with shipments to the Middle East at a high level.
- Profit after tax for the year was £407,058 compared with £408,294.
- Earnings per ordinary share were maintained at 6.4p.
- The maximum permitted increase in dividend is recommended.
- Capital expenditure continued at a high level and has exceeded £1 million over the past two years. A £1 million loan from the Finance Corporation for Industry has been taken up.

Commenting on future prospects at the Annual General Meeting held in London on 3rd March 1976 the Chairman said:-

"In the first four months of the current financial year profits have comfortably exceeded the budgeted improvement referred to in my circulated statement.

The Group is financially sound and encouraged by the start we have made this year, and by some indication that the economy may at last be recovering, I am confident that at the year end we shall report results which will please shareholders."

A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained from The Secretary, Blundell-Permoglaze Holdings Limited, 37 Queen Square, London WC1N 3BL.

Benn call for re-think on UK energy structure

By Our Industrial Editor

The time has come for a major re-examination of Britain's energy policy and the future structure of the industry, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday. Long-term forecasts of demand all pointed to "a serious energy gap in the 1990s" which might hold back industrial development.

Nine years had gone by, he said, since the last Government White Paper on energy policy, but during this time all the assumptions had changed and the prospects transformed.

Speaking to leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union in London, Mr. Benn said short-term market forces could not guarantee Britain's energy needs, nor could an artificially constructed competition policy that played one fuel off against another.

That would make a nonsense of capital investment programmes, encourage waste, and leave single fuel consumers at the mercy of factors beyond their control.

After outlining the many uncertainties, Mr. Benn said that besides not being sure of what oil and gas reserves there may be, the nation could not be certain how acceptable a massive expansion of nuclear power would be to the public, nor whether mining could be made attractive enough for future generations.

The framework for long-term planning now existed. Regular tripartite meetings between the Government, the unions and management of all the fuel industries could meet with others to examine critically proposed strategies.

A regular procedure for publishing reports on the Government's progress and plans so that Parliament could exercise a close scrutiny over what was done and planned was needed, too.

Warning to service industries on restrictive practices law

By Ronald Embley

A wide range of service industries is to come within the provisions of the restrictive practices legislation on March 22, and yesterday Mr. John Methven, Director General of Fair Trading, warned companies and associations operating potentially restrictive agreements to register by June 21.

So far only the supply and manufacture of goods have been covered by the restrictive practices law, but now such services as advertising, road haulage, repair and maintenance services, tour operators, hotels, taxis, laundries, estate agents and car parks are included.

Financial services such as stockbroking and mortgage broking are also included, and

the legislation covers a wide range of entertainments.

Mr. Methven said yesterday that the new legislation was designed to cover a sector of the economy which in 1974 accounted for about 50 per cent of the national output. It covered, he said, "collective agreements between suppliers of services about their charges, terms and conditions, market shares and other matters in which competition may be restricted in supplying or obtaining services."

Mr. Methven said he was keen to ensure that all concerned realised the necessity to register or abandon their agreements and that his office was willing to help and advise wherever necessary. With that in mind the Office of Fair Trading published yesterday a guide

This is being sent to some 1,000 trade associations and professional bodies, the OFT said yesterday that if a body operated what might be considered a registrable agreement it was normally sufficient for it to register on behalf of the members concerned.

There are many exemptions from the legislation, especially on a range of professional services. Legal, medical, educational, accounting and surveying services are excluded, and a number of commercial services also fall outside the scope of the Acts.

These include international sea and air transport and certain activities undertaken by banks and building societies, insurance companies and unit trusts.

Business Diary, page 19

Brokers aim at single market for Paris bourse

Paris, March 3.—The brokers' association would like to institute a single market system with uninterrupted dealings on the Paris bourse to give it greater international orientation, M. Yves Fleury, chairman, said today.

Studies on reform are only at a preliminary stage and no firm decision on the type of market to replace present systems can be taken before the end of the year, he said at a press briefing.

In any case, once a decision had been reached, another year would probably be needed to set up the necessary market structures.

The association would like to see a system of continuous transactions carried out by officially recognised dealers, possibly modelled either on the London or New York market, M. Fleury added.—Reuter.

Car output declined in January

Weekly average car production in the United Kingdom in January totalled 24,099, compared with 31,394 a year earlier.

Chrysler's British problems are particularly reflected in the figures. In January last year, the company was producing 5,220 a week, but this fell to 1,649 in January this year.

British Leyland's weekly average was 13,045 compared with 16,481 for January, 1975. Total United Kingdom car production in January was 96,398 against 125,579 a year earlier.

Narodny Bank writ

Moscow Narodny Bank took out a writ yesterday against Mr. William Dawe, former chairman of Mosbert Holdings, of Hongkong, for the recovery of Singapore \$6.2m (about £1.2m). The bank claims this sum plus interest from Mr. Dawe as one of the four guarantors of Rajah Enterprises. The others have not been identified.

Union leaders 'deplore' ICI staff cuts

By Paul Roudledge

ICI union leaders yesterday said they deplored the company's decision to reduce staff by up to 30 per cent in its three divisions, cutting out 4,500 jobs. The three unions met today to determine their action.

Mr. David Warburton, national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, and chairman of the ICI process workers' committee, said: "This announcement has come out of the blue."

"The company has not submitted any information to us about its intentions, and this is a serious breach of the provisions of the ICI Act, 1950."

"Last year production throughout the industry was down by 10 per cent, but this does not justify ICI acting 4,500 jobs—most of them in the United Kingdom."

The unions had met ICI only three days ago to discuss various issues, but no warning of the impending redundancies had been given, he added.

OECD doubts on French recovery this year

From Richard Wigg

Paris, March 3

France is facing the prospect of the recession ending this year, but without any ensuing strong upturn in the economy, according to the latest annual survey by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Presenting its forecasts after reviewing the impact of the world economic downturn on France last year, the survey gives a warning: "Not only does this imply that there will be no improvement in the labour market between now and the end of 1976, but that the considerable margin of slack in the economy will continue and perhaps even widen."

By the end of the year the number of registered unemployed might still total approximately 1.2 million in France, the OECD calculates, of whom 800,000 would be in the labour market.

The experts evidently have fears that after the upturn at a relatively encouraging level, the economy might prove unable to keep up the pace. They note an underlying absence of investment incentives.

"Because of the uncertain outlook for demand, and the deterioration in their financial position, enterprises may cut back their investment projects sharply."

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Proposal for tax differentials

By Our Financial Staff

Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the Guinness Mahon banking group, yesterday proposed differentials in personal taxation as a way to provide incentives for manufacturing industry. He was speaking at the Financial Times conference on "The City in National and International Finance", held in London.

Sir Charles said: "I propose a basic rate of 30p in the pound for those who work in manufacturing industry (as defined for selective employment tax) compared with 35p for everybody else."

"The tax system would thereby be used not only for the distribution of wealth but also for the distribution of labour."

This was among one of the more surprising recommendations for the revival of the

mixed economy "designed to make it a wealth-creating society, not a herd of sacred cows."

He also proposed that works councils should be set up on French and German lines in all enterprises involving more than 250 employees.

Sir Charles said: "Our own poor industrial performance is intimately connected with bad industrial relations which, on experience, would be improved by careful and sincere involvement."

Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Institute of Management, said the problems of the United Kingdom's industrial decline was caused by "a failure in the market place, a failure to comply with the rules of the free market system."

He attacked the arguments

that the City's financial institutions could not press investment on unwilling management "or that these institutions no longer had the required expertise."

He denied that British management was second rate, and pointed to the success of the British insurance markets and Lloyd's, as well as to the United Kingdom's role in overseas contracting and shipping.

In the end, Sir Frederick said, we got the management we wanted and were prepared to pay for it.

Mr. Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, spoke of the link between profits, investment and jobs. Although workers were still suspicious of profits as a goal there was a growing awareness of the link.

Bonn plea on Eurocredit

From Peter Norman

Bonn, March 3

West Germany intends to press soon for some form of official register of Eurocurrency market credit transactions.

Finance Ministry sources disclosed here today. They said the question would probably be raised at the end of this month at the next meeting of the European Community Monetary Committee, at present chaired by Herr Karl Otto Poehl, state secretary at the Bonn Finance Ministry.

The Germans do not feel there are any acute problems overhauling the market at present. They argue, however, that this calmness gives an opportunity for introducing some method of registering credits.

Until now the Eurocredit market has been completely uncontrolled, and recently some

leading German banks have been arguing cautious lending policies on market participants to keep it this way.

As far as the German domestic capital market is concerned, there appears to be a continuing trend towards greater stability in the form of longer-term borrowing and lower interest rates.

The sources said that the next bond issue to be floated on the market—a DM250m (over £47.5m) loan on behalf of the state-owned Lastenau-Gleichenbach would probably be issued in 10 years, with an 8 per cent coupon.

When the conditions of the next federal government loan issue are decided in two or three weeks, Bonn might push for a nominal interest rate of 7½ per cent and a relatively long period to maturity of eight years.

The state chairmen's grievance

From Mr. R. A. B. Goulland

Sir, I was encouraged to hear that nationalized industry chairmen have decided to set up their own forum "designed to enable the public sector of industry to speak with a collective voice to the Government on major issues" (Business News, February 26). It is surely time that they took up forcibly what must be their major collective grievances with the Government.

The Boyle Committee's recommended increases of up to £6,500 for chairmen of state-run industries have been frozen indefinitely. Originally the Attlee Government paid members of state boards £5,000 a year, the then salary of a Carnegie Trust director.

Because nationalized industry boards are increasingly an instrument of Government policy it is more essential than ever that they should be

first nationalized industry board, there have been only three salary increases—in 1957, 1964 and 1971. The £5,000 of 1947 has now become a range of salaries from £12,000 to £17,000. Chairmen receive £22,500 with the exception of RSC's Sir Monty Finniston, who gets £28,000.

The power of nationalized industry boards to control their own affairs has been consistently eroded and successive Governments have forced the industries into huge deficits. As long as higher rewards and more freedom can be found in the private sector, it seems likely that the Government will have considerable difficulty in replacing board members and chairmen due to retire shortly.

Because nationalized industry boards are increasingly an instrument of Government policy it is more essential than ever that they should be

staffed and led by men. Board chairmen should be putting their case to Ministers and Ministers to Ministers. The establishment of a nationalized industry chairmen's group would make this possible, more or less.

But this does not cover the state industry and board members more in the shape reward and freedom side interference of their kind and are storing up a lot of trouble for themselves. The need to reform the state chairmen are yours faithfully.

R. A. B. GOWLAND, Managing Director, Egon Zehnder Inter 57, Jermyn Street, London, SW1Y 6JH February 27.

Exposing the money gains fallacy

From Professor G. H. Lawson

Sir, replying to my earlier letter, Professor Kennedy (February 26) accepts my contention that there can be no gain on monetary liabilities if rates fully embody inflation. He thereby helps to expose the money gains fallacy which is also repeated by Mr. Martin Gibbs in his article of February 23.

Consider two different economies. Let us assume that in the one economy inflation is fully anticipated by lenders and fully embodied in the market rate of interest of 20 per cent on 25-year debt.

Assume also that although running at the same level in the other economy, inflation is not fully embodied in that economy's market rate of interest which, on a 25-year debt, is only 15 per cent. A just position of two companies, one in each economy, which apart from the respective rates of interest they pay, are in all other respects identical, draws the money gains fallacy into sharp focus.

If both companies simultaneously raise £1,000 of 25-year debt which, following normal practice, is both issued and redeemable at par, the only difference between the two is presented by the amounts of their annual interest payments, namely, £200 and £150 respectively.

The monetary liabilities school will however argue that the geared fraction of holding gains is an element of profit and ought to be included in the income side of the profit and loss account in the case of both companies. But, on Professor Kennedy's own admission, there can be no gain in one of these two cases (inflation is fully anticipated and fully embodied in the interest rate). If, as in the other case, the inflation is not fully embodied in the interest rate, the gain is enjoyed in the form of an annual real gain in the amount of interest paid. As I stated in my previous letter, this gain is automatically captured in a company's profit and loss account in the normal accounting process.

Professor Kennedy and many of the other monetary liabilities protagonists have contributed a great deal of confusion to the debate on monetary liabilities. Before they again join the ranks of the scribes, a little practice in instrument arithmetic on the back of an envelope might help them to come to terms with the fact that if the issue and redemption prices of fixed interest debt are equal, its actual cost (which may or may not fully embody inflation) is measured entirely by the interest paid thereon.

If, because of unembodied inflation, an interest rate is

lower than it would otherwise be, enterprises will gain by enjoying lower costs. I cannot seriously believe that Professor Kennedy does not understand that a reduction in costs is equivalent to an increase in income and, that the recording of the same transaction both as a cost reduction and as an item of income is an example of double-counting.

May I finally say that having criticized Martin Gibbs for repeating the holding gains fallacy (February 23), I would like to make it clear that I am in rough agreement with his views on working capital appreciation. There can be no doubt that the cost of working capital not only imposes substantial financial burdens on a majority of companies but that it is also a cost in a genuine economic sense of the word.

Yours sincerely, G. H. LAWSON, Manchester Business School, University of Manchester, Booth Street West, Manchester M15 6PB, February 26.

From Professor John Perrin

Sir, In Professor Charles Kennedy's letter (February 26), he sets forth views based on an economic value model of business which may suffice for economists in a perfect market, all uncertainty, state of theory, but which are not relevant to prudent and practical accounting measurements in the real world.

Professor Kennedy argues that the benefit of borrowing is measured by the rate of interest which will not be captured in profit and loss accounts unless the gain on the (depreciated value of the) liabilities is included on the income side of the account. This is false. The above benefit is automatically captured in the normal accounts by the fact that the interest charge to the accounts is that much lower than it would have been if in-

terest costs full profits, so that the residual of net profit by the same amount higher profits, to be taxed or paid out, will then be equal to the level of gain or interest that is in the company.

Professor Kennedy also would create a term "double counting" which perhaps would be described as "double counting" where negative rates are automatic in the accounts, or a credit in tax and loss, or a debit which implies an continuing gain in the firm or its from the firm held level of monetary

The existence of the least its precise continuing benefit in doubt. The full on this matter, an issues raised by M. (February 23), are to be set forth in a rebuttal of the so-called "gains" by Michael Boura, plus research results by G. Hawke, published shortly in issue of the *Journal of Finance and Accounting*. Blackwell Publishers. This special issue voted on inflation in accounting will be articles by Professors Kennedy and Ger and by Professor Tom Lee, David Perrin and John Perrin, I. R. PERRIN, Director, Centre for Industrial and Business Research, University of Warwick, Coventry, February 27.

Mellon Bank, N.A. and its Subsidiaries

(a Subsidiary of Mellon National Corporation)

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Consolidated Statement of Condition

December 31, 1975

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$1,187,102,000
Money Market Investments:	
Time Deposits with Other Banks	1,133,078,000
Other Investments, Principally Federal	
Funds Sold	336,756,000
Trading Account Securities	13,577,000
Investment Securities:	
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	330,832,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	606,088,000
Other Securities	50,827,000
Loans and Related Assets:	
Loans	4,476,429,000
Direct Lease Financing	9,267,000
Other Loan-Related Assets	41,835,000
Less Reserve for Possible Credit Losses	(53,137,000)
Total Loans and Related Assets, Net of Reserve	4,474,394,000
Premises and Equipment	62,039,000
Customers' Acceptance Liability	232,510,000
Other Assets	168,708,000
Total Assets	\$8,585,909,000

Liabilities	
Deposits in Domestic Offices:	
Demand	\$2,036,487,000
Savings	1,137,578,000
Time	1,945,030,000
Deposits in Foreign Offices	1,889,634,000
Total Deposits	7,010,729,000
Federal Funds Purchased	588,236,000
Other Funds Borrowed	53,029,000
Acceptances Outstanding	232,510,000
Other Liabilities	132,910,000
Total Liabilities	8,017,414,000

Capital	
Capital Stock—\$10 Par Value	
Authorized	12,000,000
Issued	10,019,413
Surplus	100,194,000
Undivided Profits	251,267,000
Reserve for Contingencies	182,034,000
Total Capital	578,495,000
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$8,585,909,000

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P.O. Box 16020, 6000 Frankfort am Main 16, Münchenstrasse 1, West Germany. Telephone: (0611) 26421. Telex: 416241



15 Trinity Square, London EC3N 4AP. Telephone: (01) 461 8821. Telex: 685962

Directors	
JOHN M. ARTHUR	Chairman, Duquesne Light Company
ROBINSON F. BARKER	Chairman, PPG Industries, Inc.
ROBERT J. BUCKLEY	President, Allegheny Ludlum Industries, Inc.
FLETCHER L. BYROM	Chairman, Koppers Company, Inc.
SAMUEL B. CASEY, JR.	President, Pullman Incorporated
JOHN CORCORAN	Chairman, Consolidation Coal Company
B. R. DORSEY	Chairman, Gulf Oil Corporation
W. H. KROME GEORGE	Chairman, Aluminum Company of America
JAMES H. HIGGINS	Chairman, Mellon National Corporation and Mellon Bank, N.A.
CURTIS E. JONES	President, Mellon National Corporation and Mellon Bank, N.A.
JOHN A. MAYER	Former Chairman, Mellon National Corporation and Mellon Bank, N.A.
PAUL MELLON	
SEWARD PROSSER MELLON	President, Richard K. Mellon and Sons
NATHAN W. PEARSON	Financial Advisor, Paul Mellon Family Interests
WILLIAM H. REA	Chairman, Oliver Tyron Corporation
WILLARD F. ROCKWELL, JR.	Chairman, Rockwell International Corporation
JOHN T. RYAN, JR.	Chairman, Mine Safety Appliances Company
RICHARD M. SCAIFE	Publisher, Tribune-Review
WILLIAM P. SNYDER, III	President, The Shenango Furnace Company
JAMES W. WILCOCK	Chairman and President, Joy Manufacturing Company

Business appointments

Bryant and May's new chairman

Mr. Geoffrey Rae Smith is to resign from the board of Wilkinson Smith and all appointments in the Wilkinson Smith group. Mr. C. W. K. Saunders, a director of Wilkinson Smith, succeeds Mr. Rae Smith as chairman of Bryant and May (Holdings) and Bryant and May joins the board of both companies.

Mr. R. W. Everett, deputy chairman and managing director of Hawker Siddeley Power Transformers, is to take up board appointments with Hawker Siddeley International and Hawker Siddeley Electric Export. He will remain deputy chairman of Hawker Siddeley Power Transformers but gives up the managing directorship. Mr. J. R. W. Hampton joins the board of Hawker Siddeley Power Transformers as managing director and Mr. P. Murray joins the board of Hawker Siddeley Power Transformers as financial director. Mr. L. V. Smith becomes a director and general manager of Yorkshire Electric Traction. All appointments are effective from April 1.

Mr. R. Middleton becomes group development director of National Carbonizing Company and deputy chairman of NCC (Rexco). Mr. C. Kibbler becomes a director and general manager of NCC (Rexco). Mr. K. J. Elderfield has been made managing director of NCC Process Systems. He is replaced as managing director of NCC (Engineers) by Mr. J. W. Burke. Mr. R. Ingram has been appointed technical director (consultant) of NCC Process Systems. Mr. J. A. Brown will be consulting director of NCC Process Systems.

Mr. Reginald Abdis is to become Bowater Corporation's first director of public affairs. He was previously with the Post Office and BBC.

Mr. L. C. Taverer has joined the board of First-Debono Stampings. Mr. D. B. Liveridge has been made sales director of the company and of River Don Stampings. Mr. Brian Lambert, joint deputy chairman of Wigham Poland Holdings, has been made deputy chairman of Wigham-Richardson & Co. (Underwriting Agencies). Mr. Michael Hetherington, a director of Bateson & Payne, joins the board of Wigham Poland Holdings.

Mr. A. C. Bryant has joined the board of Concrete. Mr. A. M. Rindman has been appointed to the board of Royal Bank of Canada.

Mr. P. C. Askew is now a director of Tex Abrasives. Mr. J. S. Dunn has been made managing director of UU Textiles as from March 28.

Mr. A. W. Roe is to join the board of Langer Ross Kenner. Mr. Ian Gane has become managing director of Silent Glas.

Miss G. Lee-Marston remains chairman and Mr. W. E. Glover has been made deputy chairman. Mr. Derek Biggs has been appointed managing director of Stanhouse Marketing Services (London).

Insuring against leaks in radiator valves

From Mr. C. W. Koenigsberger

Sir, I have always been under the impression that Lloyd's prides itself on insuring every risk. I was therefore very surprised to learn that no Lloyd's underwriter will insure a private residence against damage from either the cracking, fracturing and leakage of valves on radiators in a central heating system or sonic bangs.

To give cover against sonic bangs may be troublesome and perhaps it is an unnecessary trial. But the same can certainly not be said of damage resulting from a leaking valve on a radiator. Such damage must occur quite frequently. It is a pity that Lloyd's will not offer the same degree of service as some of the big insurance companies who will insure a central heating system against all risks.

Yours faithfully, C. W. KOENIGSBERGER, 10 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London WC6A 3SU, February 27.

Reward for punctuality

From Miss S. J. G. Mathewson

Sir, Is it not a curious reflection on the general state of things when a West End advertising agency, as part of their contract with staff, offer one day off per month as a reward to anyone arriving on time every day over the same period?

Yours faithfully, SARAH MATHEWSON, 4 Malvern Court, Onslow Square, London, SW7, February 26.

THE PRESTIGE GROUP LIMIT

Mr. David Lawman reports on 1975

The following is an extract from the Statement of Chairman, Mr. D. J. T

عَلَيْهِمَا مِنَ الْأَشْيَاءِ

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Gilts
Crownthorpe &
Holson
halt
trading

with an increasing trade, Crownthorpe & Holson has stopped trading all its assets, and 250 is lost.

Directors say that the company has not satisfied the company's profitability "in the future". In the meantime they had decided to "realize group assets in an orderly manner".

Directors said that there had been no creditors for the company who had been paid in full, by ceasing to trade, and that the company's funds were not to be run down by operating losses.

Directors said that the company had been trading for 1975 at a loss of £42,000 against a £42,000 deficit.

Shares were duly suspended. They were standing at £245,000.

Directors said that it was possible to assess that the company's assets were not to be run down by operating losses.

Directors said that the company had been trading for 1975 at a loss of £42,000 against a £42,000 deficit.

Hindson setback
Group gross dividend is 16p
again the pre-tax profits of the Newcastle-based printer and stationer fell from £129,000 to £63,000 in the six months to December 31. Turnover rose a bit from £14.2m to £14.8m.

Mr H. Davy, chairman, says that the results reflect printing industry recession. But he adds that the company would expect to see the industry recover, though this will probably be a slow business.

However, the final dividend should be, at least, equal to last year's 3.23p.

Finnish parent seeks
rest of Star Paper

The Finnish parent of Star Paper, which has two mills at Blackburn and Harrogate, plans to buy the outstanding 4.83 per cent of the Star equity not already owned.

The agreed terms by the parent Kymminki Oskari Oy, Kymminki are 22p cash for every Star ordinary share. Kymminki has been the parent company of Star since 1937. The two mills will continue as modern production units.

Eurobond prices
(midday indicators)

5 STRAIGHTS

Issue	Price	Yield
AIG 100, 1981	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1982	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1983	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1984	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1985	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1986	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1987	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1988	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1989	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1990	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1991	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1992	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1993	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1994	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1995	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1996	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1997	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1998	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 1999	100.00	10.00
AIG 100, 2000	100.00	10.00

proceeds of the issue will be used to increase the equity support for future growth, and for increased working requirements. Hoffmann is expected to pre-tax profits of £1.8m, compared with £1.5m in 1975, and with £1.2m in 1974. The company's dividend of 5.33p is an increase on the 5.00p paid in 1975, and the 4.67p paid in 1974. The company's dividend of 5.33p is an increase on the 5.00p paid in 1975, and the 4.67p paid in 1974.

Hoffmann
affirming, the merchanting
with extensive interest
in the 1976, which will
total of £1.8m. The issue
compares with last night's
price of 102p.

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Commodities

COPPER: Cash price rose by 25p to 25.00p.

LEAD: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

ZINC: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

WHEAT: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

BARLEY: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

RYE: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

MAIZE: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

SUGAR: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

COFFEE: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

TEA: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

CLOVE: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

PEPPER: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

SPICES: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

FRUIT: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

VEGETABLES: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

MEAT: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

FISH: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

POULTRY: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

EGGS: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

DAIRY: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

WINE: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

BEER: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

LIQUOR: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

TOBACCO: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

TEXTILES: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

SHOES: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

CLOTHING: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

HAIR: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

SKIN: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

BONE: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

IVORY: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

PEARL: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

JEWELLERY: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

WATCHES: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

COIN: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

STAMP: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

ART: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

COLLECTIBLES: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

ANTIQUITIES: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

REPLICA: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

IMITATION: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

FAKES: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

COUNTERFEITS: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

STOLEN: Cash price rose by 10p to 10.00p.

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Foreign Exchange

The dollar declined in several European currencies yesterday, responding to further volatility in short-term United States interest rates and the Eurodollar market.

Currency traders were apprehensive in some European centres over the political tensions in Southern Africa, following Mozambique's war alert.

The news did not disturb major exchange rates. But in London the securities market moved to a discount of over 12 per cent on the official dollar parity of 1.15 per cent in South Africa's 17.3 per cent devaluation last year.

In Europe, the dollar closed at 2.5700/20 marks, compared with 2.5700/20 marks, after dipping to 2.5675/75 initially. It slipped to 2.5600/25 Swiss francs (2.5600/25).

Sterling rose 3 points against the dollar to 12.0245. The Bank of England reportedly bought dollars for its reserves at 2.0250/50. The pound's effective rate was unchanged at 30.1 per cent, to 312.50.

Spot Position of Sterling

Market rates

London

1 month

3 months

6 months

12 months

1 year

2 years

3 years

4 years

5 years

6 years

7 years

8 years

9 years

10 years

11 years

12 years

13 years

14 years

15 years

16 years

17 years

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45 years

46 years

47 years

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50 years

51 years

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53 years

54 years

55 years

56 years

57 years

58 years

59

"Afore ye go"

10

A black and white photograph of a bottle of High & Dry Scotch Whisky. The bottle is dark with a light-colored label. The label features the brand name "HIGH & DRY" in a bold, serif font at the top. Below this, there is a circular emblem containing a landscape scene with a castle or large building. The bottle is shown against a dark background, and a portion of another bottle is visible to its left.

[illegible]

Secretarial Appointments also page 23

SECRETARIAL

UP TO £3,500

For Secretary to Vice-President

Hayes

Avis, the fast moving international car rental company, is looking for an experienced Secretary aged at least 27 with extremely good shorthand and audio typing skills. This is a demanding and absorbing position for a person who enjoys responsibility and who would run the office during the Vice-President's frequent overseas visits. In addition to a job with involvement and responsibility, we can offer a salary of £3,000+ and benefits include a subsidised restaurant and 3 weeks' holiday. Our modern offices are situated right opposite Hayes B.R. station and a wide selection of buses pass outside our door. For more information write or phone Helen Williams, Personnel Department, Avis Rent-a-Car, Trident House, Station Road, Hayes, Middlesex. Tel. 01-848 8765.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

Secretary to the County Architect

Applications are invited for this post which entails acting as Secretary and personal assistant to the County Architect and his Deputy and requires a person with top level secretarial experience. The person appointed will need to have good shorthand and audio typing skills, be able to handle correspondence, make arrangements for the County Architect and his Deputy, and be competent in arranging meetings, carrying out instructions, and liaising with other departments. The work is highly responsible and confidential. The successful candidate will be offered a salary within a scale rising to £2,775, plus pension, dependent on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the County Architect, Kentish Town, London, W.C.1, by 15th March.

HOLBORN SOLICITOR

with specialist practice seeks

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

who will

(1) Prepare first-class secretarial copy.

(2) Conduct own litigation.

(3) Be responsible for the general running and management of the firm.

Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in a similar position, with a strong knowledge of legal procedure and practice. Salary not less than £2,750 per annum. Telephone: 01-405 7923.

SECRETARY TO

GENERAL PRACTICE

First class Secretary (short-hand and audio) required, who will exercise intelligence and initiative in an interesting and varied medical practice. Salary within scale £2,500-£3,500 p.a. depending on experience. 4 weeks' holiday a year. Applications to: The Secretary, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington, W.2. Tel. 01-733 1252, Ext. 50.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

PART-TIME SECRETARIES

We are looking for two part-time secretaries to work in busy teaching departments. Both should have good shorthand and typing skills, and a knowledge of the social sciences. Applicants should send a letter of application, with details of experience and salary requirements, to: The Secretary, L.S.E., 9, Bedford Way, London, W.C.1. Tel. 01-733 1252, Ext. 50.

T.V. Publicity Manager

YOUNG SECRETARY

Extremely busy and very involved. Top secretarial position. Lots of interesting and varied work. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply to: The Secretary, L.S.E., 9, Bedford Way, London, W.C.1. Tel. 01-733 1252, Ext. 50.

Chapman Taylor Partners

require

FIRST-CLASS SECRETARY

Above-average salary plus L.V. and 4 weeks holiday in return for excellent work. Experience and initiative essential. Apply to: The Secretary, L.S.E., 9, Bedford Way, London, W.C.1. Tel. 01-733 1252, Ext. 50.

Tempting Times

ONLY THE BEST

The best temps in town are now on the best rates in town with senior secretaries.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

175 New Bond Street. 01-499 0092, 01-495 0007.

MERROW AGENCY

Available now - immediate start. Secretaries, Audio and Copy Typists.

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HIGHER RATES AND A BONUS

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VICTORIA AGENCY

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KEEP IN CIRCULATION

by working for some of our friendly employers as a

temp. Entering a new career? Enter a change of scene, top rate and our friendly staff. Enter a new career? Enter a change of scene, top rate and our friendly staff.

MARCH INTO SPRING RATES

Altitude appointments are now on the new rates in town with senior secretaries.

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS

31 Berkeley St., W.1.

TAKE YOUR PICK

We have a wide range of secretarial and administrative positions available. Apply to: The Secretary, L.S.E., 9, Bedford Way, London, W.C.1. Tel. 01-733 1252, Ext. 50.

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Temp. Secretaries/Assistants. Good rates. Immediate start. Apply to: The Secretary, L.S.E., 9, Bedford Way, London, W.C.1. Tel. 01-733 1252, Ext. 50.

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SECRETARIAL

We are a professional institution whose services include publishing, computer services and one of the world's leading scientific information services and currently we have a vacancy for a:

Secretary to Director of Publishing

Our publishing company is based in attractive modern offices in Southgate House, Stewards, and we are looking for a top class Secretary with 3-5 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate must be capable of working on their own initiative to carry out the many and varied tasks associated with this responsible position.

If you feel you have the above experience plus 100/120 wpm shorthand and 50/60 wpm typing, you could be the person we are looking for.

We offer a salary of £2,800 p.a. plus handsome vouchers, four weeks' annual holiday, flexible working hours, contributory pension scheme, car and sports and social club facilities. Please telephone for an appointment or application form, to:

Miss V. M. Flock, Personnel Officer, IER, Station House, Nightingale Road, Hinchin, Herts. SG5 1JX.

Tel: HITCHIN 33331.

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

VICTORIA

A Director's Secretary is required for a civil engineering company with recently modernized offices, 3 mins. walk from Victoria Station. Suitable for a bright, energetic person looking for more responsibility.

Interesting work in pleasant surroundings. 9.30-5.30, 4 weeks holiday. Salary up to £2,900 according to age and experience. Good staff benefits with season ticket loan.

Please telephone Mr. R. E. Williams on 01-730 0066, or write to him at Edmund Nutall Limited, 23 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DR.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

HOUSTON

Our clients are an international firm of accountants and one of our Partners requires a Secretary to his office. The successful candidate will be a woman with high degree of initiative and ability to handle correspondence, make arrangements for the Partner, and be competent in arranging meetings, carrying out instructions, and liaising with other departments. The work is highly responsible and confidential. The successful candidate will be offered a salary within a scale rising to £2,775, plus pension, dependent on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Partner, Houston, Texas, by 15th March.

SECRETARY

AT ST. ALBANS

Why travel to London to work when you can work in St. Albans? We are an international firm of accountants and one of our Partners requires a Secretary to his office. The successful candidate will be a woman with high degree of initiative and ability to handle correspondence, make arrangements for the Partner, and be competent in arranging meetings, carrying out instructions, and liaising with other departments. The work is highly responsible and confidential. The successful candidate will be offered a salary within a scale rising to £2,775, plus pension, dependent on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Partner, St. Albans, by 15th March.

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